

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

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VOLUME XXXIII

JUNE, 1943

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT
NUMBER 6



Photo Courtesy Pattee Sinkey

DESIGN FOR VICTORY

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Consider where America might be today if livestock producers had made no effort to improve their herds over the past 75 years. If they had not created animals yielding more and better pounds of meat per 100 pounds of feed, the food situation today might be serious. The livestock producers of America have aided materially in keeping our soldiers, our civilians and our allies strong and healthy.

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The Cutting Chute

BRINGING THE SHEEP INTO CAMP

We are indebted to V. O. McWhorter of Yakima, Washington, for the cover picture on this month's issue. It was shot by Paul Sinkey of Movietone News, who recently made a moving picture of the McWhorter sheep.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GOODS EXPORTS

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1942, the shipments of woolens and worsteds from Great Britain amounted to 92,796,000 square yards, compared with 66,032,000 square yards for the previous year, the Pastoral Review for March, 1943, states. "This accomplishment," the item reports, "is more noteworthy because of the loss of Continental markets which absorbed an appreciable proportion of British pre-war trade. The loss of these outlets has been offset by greater opportunities in South Africa and the American Continent, where Germany, Italy and France previously had considerable trading. The United Kingdom's exports of tops and yarns have declined considerably, as Europe was a very large purchaser of them, and no fresh avenues are available as an offset."

AUSTRALIAN GROWERS SEEK POST-WAR SECURITY

The annual conference of the Australian Wool Producers Federation in February approved a resolution suggesting that wool growers' organizations of Australia contact the United Kingdom Government "to urge approval of a five-year plan to succeed the present wool agreement for the purchase of the Australian wool clips on a flat rate basis of not less than 15½ d. per pound (Australian currency) and that New Zealand and South African organizations be invited to cooperate in the project." (In U. S. currency, 15½ d. would amount to about 31 cents under normal exchange rates.)

SMALLER FLOCKS IN U. S.

In his annual report to the Board of Directors of the Pacific Wool Growers, Manager R. A. Ward made the following statement:

"The American sheep industry is passing from the large range operators to the smaller growers. Of the some 500,000 sheep growers in the country, 486,000 own under 300 head of sheep. Oregon has 7,339 wool growers, of which 6,648 own under 300; Washington has 2,358, of which 2,156 own under 300; California has 5,435, of which 4,186 own under 300; Idaho has 5,816 growers, of which 5,108 own under 300; and Nevada has 533 growers of which 393 own under 300 head."

LUMBER FOR FARMS

W.P.B. and W.F.A. have arranged a program to relieve farmers' lumber needs for essential farm repair and construction needed for taking care of expanded crop and

livestock production, and to meet lumber shortages in certain areas. The program excludes lumber for farm dwellings. Under the program, W.P.B. extends an AA-2 rating for delivery of 500 million board feet of lumber during June, July, August and September, on authorized purchase certificates. Certificates will be issued to farmer applicants by the County Farm Rationing Committees. State and county lumber quotas will be established by the U.S.D.A. War Boards on the basis of increased food production and the need for replacement or repair of farm buildings and facilities.

* * *

NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY

Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told the convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at Lusk on June 2 that the nation's food supply will be sufficient to "see us through the war." But while stating that America has about three million more cattle than the previous all-time record and about 13 million more hogs and more poultry than ever before, in addition to the largest number of milk cows in history, Mr. Hill warned that there was no food to waste and that rationing is mandatory. Existence of the fear that there will not be sufficient feed for the cattle on the range and to fatten out beef in feedlots was also noted by Mr. Hill.

* * *

SALE OF LARGE RANCH HOLDINGS

Waite Phillips, wealthy Oklahoma oil man, has sold to McDaniel & Sons, Inc., of Somerton, Arizona, his ranch holdings in New Mexico covering 119,000 acres and 8,000 cattle and sheep for \$1,300,000, according to an item in the Record Stockman for June 3. The remaining 11,000 acres, also with livestock, of the Phillips' holdings was sold to the Heck Brothers of Cimarron, New Mexico.

Sometime ago Mr. Phillips gave 130,000 acres to the Boy Scouts of America for a summer camp and a trust for the organization. This gift included the Philmont ranch headquarters, with its 28-room, 14-bath home, and all his registered horses, cattle and sheep.

* * *

CUFFS ON PANTS AGAIN ALLOWED

The W.P.B., on June 1, removed all restrictions on the finishing of men's and boy's wool pants with cuffs. However, since the length of the trouser leg is still fixed, it is considered doubtful that many real, full cuffs will appear. The no-cuff restriction has been in effect since March, 1942.

* * *

STYLES FOR WOMEN'S CLOTHES STANDARDIZED

The first general revision of Order L-85 (women's and children's apparel) since its original issuance over a year ago, announced on May 25, puts a partial fabric control in the design and manufacture of individual dresses.

Basic measurements are planned to keep existing wardrobes in fashion and discourage non-essential purchases for replacement.

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1943 Offerings: 83 head of registered and purebred yearling Delaine rams; 10 head of registered and purebred Delaine stud rams, including Mountaineer II shown above; and 30 head of very choice Lincoln-Delaine cross ram lambs.

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Owing to work entailed in keeping over 2000 registrations, I have decided to sell all my registered Hampshire ewes from yearlings to six-year-olds.

Also my registered Corriedale ewes from threes to fives. Am keeping my yearling and two-year-old ewes.

Would prefer to sell open ewes, delivery August 15 to September 1.
**STUD AND RANGE RAMS IN BOTH BREEDS, SINGLY AND IN
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or
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Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington
J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix
Eugene Campbell, President
Jerry W. Lee, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
595 Mission Street, San Francisco
James L. Sawyer, President
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Colorado Wool Growers Association
1002 Midland Savings Building, Denver
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Idaho Wool Growers Association
318 Noble Building, Boise
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Montana Wool Growers Association
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Nevada Wool Growers Association
449 Gazette Bldg., Reno
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Jerry Sheehan, Secretary

New Mexico Wool Growers Association
Box 421, Albuquerque
Floyd W. Lee, President
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Oregon Wool Growers Association
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Mac Hoke, President
W. A. Holt, Secretary

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Vestel Askew, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Assn.
Miller Building, Yakima
T. J. Drumheller, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association
Rapid City
H. B. Bomford, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
John A. Reed, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

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VOLUME XXXIII JUNE, 1943

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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the
National Wool Growers Association Company
509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
F. R. Marshall, Editor Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.

EDITORIALS

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

ON MAY 19 I testified before the Senate Finance Committee to express the attitude of the National Wool Growers Association toward the trade-agreement policy as outlined in the Association's resolution of last January. The House had amended the original resolution to limit this extension to two years instead of three; also to provide that no trade agreement could be negotiated with a country respecting commodities controlled by international cartels.

On June 2 the Senate adopted the House Resolution without change by a vote of 59 to 23. Votes of Senators from the range states on the principal amendments and on the bill itself are printed in this issue of the *Wool Grower*.

A great many Senators and Representatives of both parties appear to have been influenced by the idea that the discontinuation of the trade-agreement program would injure the relations of this country with its allies in the postwar era. The unsoundness of this argument was presented in the May *Wool Grower*, but it seems to have prevailed.

It is improbable that any more new agreements will be negotiated during the war, but such is legally possible.

It is also quite evident that this country will never again have a general tariff bill written by the Congress. We must expect an indefinite continuation of the trade-agreement program or the determination of import duties by some bureau or commission. Such bureau or commission, however, can be expected to operate under fairly definite principles laid down by Congress.

Meat Price Rollback

When I left Salt Lake May 16 the O.P.A. seemed to be rather quieted down in regard to the question of ceiling prices on live animals. That subject is still rather quiet, but the discussion is centered around a newer and equally difficult proposal. The President announced that there would be a 10 per cent rollback in wholesale and retail prices of meat. This was a concession to labor and consumers generally. The President's announcement also provided that processors of meat would be paid out of the Treasury in the amount of approximately 2 cents a pound. This was to offset the decrease in their ceiling prices and is theoretically designed to enable them to maintain current prices to livestock producers. Whether or not it will do so is a very debatable question. I testified against the whole plan on June 3, before the Senate Agricultural Committee.

It is more than probable that in the near future the Congress will pass legislation limiting or preventing the payment of government subsidies calculated to maintain prices to producers. The packers are also opposing this plan. While the date of its effectiveness for meat has not been given out, I expect that such will be done soon.

Washington, D.C.
June 4, 1943.

The labor organizations are demanding rollbacks in prices on other commodities. The situation is badly confused by the coal miners' strike. The C.I.O. and A. F. of L. heads visited the White House yesterday and insisted upon rollbacks on other food commodities.

War Meat Board

It was officially announced on June 3 that a War Meat Board of nine members had been appointed to have headquarters in Chicago. The board is to organize there on June 7. This board comprises representatives of the War Food Administration, the O.P.A., the War Department, and processors. It is expected to have control over all government buying, civilian rationing and prices. It will attack the black market question through limitation of slaughter permits. It is the most encouraging move that has been made so far, and if it is allowed to operate as intended it can accomplish a good deal.

There is still a possibility that Chester Davis, now War Food Administrator, will be given direct control of food rationing and prices as now exercised by the O.P.A. This would combine under one responsible and courageous head the control of food production and distribution.

Wool Ceilings

C. J. Fawcett, J. B. Wilson and myself have had two more strenuous sessions with the Textile Division of the O.P.A. These were in further prosecution of our claim that the wool price ceilings should be revised upward, in compliance with our interpretation of the law of October 2. About all we have gained since our conferences in March is that no lawyers were present. However, the economists were just as hard to negotiate with.

All divisions of the O.P.A. are observing the President's "hold-the-line" order and are not permitted to exercise any discretion as to the interpretation of the law. The Tariff Commission had reported to the O.P.A. that costs of wool production in the West had advanced from 31.8 cents per pound in 1941 to 40.7 cents in 1943. The officials claim that this percentage increase has been equaled by the rise in the market during the same period and consequently that no revision of the ceiling prices is required. They are filing a brief on the whole matter with Judge Vinson, the new Director of Economic Stabilization. The situation does not look very hopeful.

Ammunition

The W.P.B. informs us that the situation is improving slightly as to amounts of ammunition that can be made available for use against predatory animals. There is still great difficulty in getting allotments from Army officials and in getting them shipped when available. They inform us that the procedure in all areas is now uniform in providing forms for stock owners to make out at the retail

hardware store. These are to be honored, so far as supplies will permit, at that store or else through wholesale distributor from which the store obtains its supplies.

Coffee

There have been five or six conferences with the O.P.A. over coffee rationing and recognition of sheep outfits as institutional users. Most sheep outfits were removed from the institutional class by the amendment published on May 24. This amendment was calculated to allow more meat for loggers, miners, fishermen and sheep herders. Perhaps inadvertently it removed sheepmen from the institutional class and required them to operate on a consumer basis. We understand, however, that a further amendment is under consideration that will allow most sheep outfits to be returned to the institutional class. With

institutional users there does not seem to be much complaint over the coffee supplies. On the consumer basis each employee would be limited to four pounds a month. In one of our conferences with Dr. Rowe, who is in charge of food rationing, this whole question was analyzed carefully, and we are very hopeful that the situation will soon improve. The best that can be done is to keep closely in touch with the local and state rationing board officials.

Labor

The proposed agreement with the Mexican Government to provide for recruiting of sheep labor by United States Government agencies was not adopted. As matters now stand the best that can be done in attempting to obtain labor is to use the United States employment services and the county agricultural war boards.

F. R. MARSHALL

O. P. A. Ceiling Prices

AT PRESENT there is not much prospect of a raise in the wool ceiling prices of the Office of Price Administration. In March the wool growers' committee at Washington visited economists and attorneys in the Textile Division of the O.P.A. and made strong representations to the effect that the October 2, 1942, amendments to the Price Control Act call for upward revisions of wool ceiling prices. In those amendments it was provided that ceiling prices should be adjusted from time to time to reflect increases in cost of production since January, 1941.

The position of the O.P.A. economists on this point is that while Tariff Commission figures on cost of production show an increase of 31 per cent since January, 1941, yet the increase in the average farm value of wools, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, has been around 32 per cent.

On June 2 and 3, long conferences were held with these economists. Criticism was made of the accuracy of the average farm values, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, and as to the proper interpretation of the October 2 amendments.

It was understood, of course, that the O.P.A. officials were bound by the President's "hold-the-line" order to make no advance in the ceiling prices. Any conflict between the adherence to the later order and the proper interpretation of the law can be lodged with higher officials. It was

agreed that the economists would submit a brief to the new Director of Economic Stabilization, Justice F. M. Vinson in which the position of the economists would be presented along with the objections to their methods made by growers' representatives.

If Justice Vinson should support the position of the economists, it is still possible, though not very probable, that a change in the situation can be caused by Congressional action. Considerable sentiment has developed in both branches of the Congress in favor of transferring the powers over prices of foods and fibers to the War Food Administration. Officials of that body may take a different view of the interpretation of the law or of the methods of determining increased costs of production. It is also possible that Congress may further amend the law to recognize more adequately the necessity of upward adjustments of some ceiling price scales.

Western Senators' Votes On Trade Agreements

ON JUNE 1, the Senate defeated by 50 to 31 the O'Mahoney amendment which would have required approval of trade agreements by Congress before they could become effective. Western Senators present and voting, or paired, were recorded as follows:

For—Bushfield, Chaney, Clark (Idaho), Holman, Johnson (Colorado), McCarran, McNary, Millikin, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Robertson, Scrugham, Thomas (Idaho).

Against—Bone, Connally, Downey, Gurney, Hatch, Hayden, McFarland, Thomas (Utah), Wallgren.

On June 2, the Senate defeated by 44 to 33 the Maloney amendment, framed to require ratification of trade agreements by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Western Senators, present and voting, or paired, were recorded as follows:

For Bushfield, Chaney, Clark (Idaho), Holman, Johnson (Colorado), McCarran, McNary, Millikin, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Robertson, Scrugham, Thomas (Idaho).

Against—Bone, Connally, Downey, Gurney, Hatch, Hayden, McFarland, Wallgren, Thomas (Utah).

The vote on the final passage of the unamended resolution to extend the trade agreements law until 1945 was 59 for and 23 against. Western Senators voted or were paired as follows:

For—Bone, Chaney, Connally, Downey, Gurney, Hatch, Hayden, McFarland, McNary, Murray, Wallgren.

Against—Bushfield, Clark (Idaho), Johnson (Colorado), McCarran, Millikin, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Scrugham, Thomas (Idaho), Robertson.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR
San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale: July 27-28
Idaho Ram Sale, Filer: August 4
West Texas Ram Sale and Show, Eden: August 4-6
New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque: August 14
Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton: August 20
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah: August 24-25
Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview: September 15
Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 7-10
Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition: November 29-December 2.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION WOOL PURCHASES

WOOLS of the 1943 clip are now moving quite rapidly to the Commodity Credit Corporation through the handlers approved for this purpose by that corporation. In the May issue of the *Wool Grower* (page 12) there was presented a list of the handlers that had been approved up to May 1. The list as of June 1 is printed with this article.

Appraisals of wool in the hands of approved handlers are now in progress in all six districts. In some districts, particularly in Portland and Texas, some delay was occasioned by the difficulty in securing the services of qualified appraisers. The wool houses have cooperated with the C.C.C. in making available the services of competent men. The whole appraisal undertaking is being rapidly coordinated under the capable management of Durham Jones, who enjoys the confidence of the trade as well as of the growers who are acquainted with him. During this month, Mr. Jones is visiting all of the appraisal districts to give detailed instructions as to the methods of making the appraisals and handling the various forms and reports.

Some clips have already been paid for. The *Wool Grower* has not as yet been able to obtain copies of a sufficient number of reports of appraisals of clips to base any judgment as to the accuracy of the work. We hope, however, in future issues to present as many as possible of the appraisals of unidentified clips.

It was reported that there has been some dissatisfaction with the net returns to growers after making the prescribed reductions from the appraised values, which are in accordance with ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration. Just how much basis there may be for this criticism, it is impossible to say at this time. However, some applications have been made for reappraisals, and we understand that in a few cases the second examination has been more favorable to the grower. Under the plan, when such a result is obtained, the grower is not required to pay the fee prescribed for reappraisement.

As pointed out in several issues of

the *Wool Grower* since this plan came under discussion, it was to be expected that there would be some surprises to growers having clips running to more than average shrinkages for their communities and on which the clean value was lower.



George C. Dailey, Regional Wool Appraiser for the Area covering Oregon, Washington, and California, with headquarters at Portland.

It is often conceded that dealers' purchases at country points are, to some extent, made on the average basis of values for particular areas. Under the present plan however there would be no averaging of values of clips, and each grower's product must be considered solely on its merits when appraised by the appraisal committee. If some growers find that the values now being placed on their clips seem to be out of line, they may find that it is due to heavier shrinkage or some defects as pointed out in the article entitled, "Dollars Per Fleece" in the May issue of the *Wool Grower* (page 26.) The most practical method of comparing one year's wool values with those of other years is that of

taking both grease weight and price into account and figuring the dollar value per fleece.

Comparison with last year's prices cannot be fairly made for clips that have a higher shrinkage this year. Possibly some of the dissatisfaction with recent appraisals has been caused by failure to recognize higher shrinkage in '43 clips. Here again the fairest basis of comparison is on the basis of dollars per fleece.

The *Wool Grower* has not learned of any cases in which the C.C.C. has appraised clips that were contracted to dealers prior to April 25, at which time the takeover became effective. It is generally recognized, however, that some growers who contracted their clips in March may have obtained a higher net return than would result from the C.C.C. appraisals. The fact that dealers were able to turn contracts to mills at a rapid rate and thereby operate on a margin less than 2½ cents per grease pound explains this situation. It now seems probable that most of the earlier contracted clips were sold on a basis of values at or at least close to ceiling prices. The difference between the dealers' margin in handling these clips and the deductions under the C.C.C. plan explains the apparent higher net returns on earlier sales.

In this connection, however, it always should be remembered that the wave of active contracting had dried up before the C.C.C. plan took effect on April 25. Apparently the dealers had contracted as large a volume of wool as could be turned over to the mills. Some growers who were trying to contract in the last week prior to April 25 were unable to make sales.

Even in the event that some appraisals may be disappointing the industry has the assurance that all wools will be taken on the established price basis and that there will be no gaps in the market, such as occurred last year when, for a long period, a large volume of wool was practically unsalable.

Also, the government is in the domestic wool business and can be expected to continue this relationship

Meat Prices, Rollback and Subsidies

ON JUNE 5, the Office of Price Administration announced that the program of rolling back retail prices on meat and payment of subsidies to the processors would become effective on June 21. On that date, wholesale and retail official ceilings will be reduced by 10 per cent, and this will work out to the equivalent of reductions of from 5 to 8 cents a pound on different retail cuts in different parts of the country.

The program had been effective for butter about a week earlier, and a reduction in coffee prices is to be made effective some time in June.

The plan of rolling back wholesale and retail prices on meat, butter, and coffee is a phase of the President's "hold-the-line" order and the promise to labor and consumer interests to prevent further rises in the cost of living.

At the time the original plan was announced, directives were issued to the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, and the Defense Supplies Corporation to prepare plans for payment of subsidies to processors. Since it is recognized that future production cannot be maintained under reduced prices, it is expected to maintain current markets for producers by payment of subsidies to processors. The processors' subsidy payments are announced as really being made in the interest of maintaining production. The wholesale meat ceiling as observed by packers will undergo an average reduction of about 2 cents a pound and sales made on that basis to retailers, who will correspondingly reduce their prices. The amount of the 2-cent reduction in a packer's wholesale price will be applied to his production for a month and will be paid to him out of Treasury funds by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

It is generally considered that the rollback is, in fact, mainly a consumer concession. However, under existing law it must be administered and defended on the basis of encouraging food production.

Producers, processors and retailers who attended a conference with government officials in Washington on

May 27 attempted to show how the operation of the subsidy payments could not be made practical or accurate. The packers, however, consented to cooperate further with the Defense Supplies Corporation and the O.P.A. in an effort to reach a practical and equitable basis of making the subsidy payments. It is understood that an acceptable plan had not yet been reached when the announcement was made that subsidies would be payable to packers on stocks slaughtered on and after June 7 and that the lower wholesale and retail prices would take effect on June 21.

The rollback and subsidy plan is not calculated to effect any change in prices of live animals. However, the subsidy payment to the processors for the purpose of maintaining their wholesale ceilings is theoretically designed to enable them to maintain prices for live animals on a basis corresponding to the original ceiling prices. There never was, and is not now any guarantee or promise of support for live animal prices. It is quite probable that with the large demand for meat and comparatively small supplies, especially in the case of lambs, recent prices may prevail through this year.

Inquiry was made by the writer as to whether there had been any official discussion of floor prices on cattle and lambs as a means of giving sufficient confidence to producers to cause them to maintain or increase meat production. It was answered that floor prices for these classes of animals had not been considered. Last fall Secretary Wickard announced a floor price on live hogs on the basis of \$13.25 at Chicago. This figure was later increased to \$13.75.

Subsidies to milk producers are already being paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation in some eastern cities. In this case the C.C.C. pays the producers prices higher than the O.P.A. ceilings and then sells the milk back to distributors at a lower price. This plan is calculated to maintain production and yet hold down retail prices. The C.C.C. had asked the House Banking and Currency Committee, however, for a further appro-

priation of one billion dollars to maintain the subsidy payments on various commodities, of which canned goods are prominent. This committee, in reporting out the bill, inserted a provision that none of the half billion dollars allotted could be used for payment of subsidy on any commodity unless there had been specific authorization by Congress.

There is also considerable feeling in the Senate against the subsidy idea. Many of the legislators feel that the proper way to maintain production is to allow consumer prices to advance as much as is necessary to ensure adequate food supplies. Congressional opinion is divided on this matter, but it seems at the present time that the majority sentiment is against subsidy payments. There undoubtedly will be Congressional action in respect to appropriations for the C.C.C., and later on the same matter will arise when consideration is given to the bill of appropriations for the Defense Supplies Corporation.

While all this has been going on there has been no reopening of the question of establishing ceiling prices on live animals. This question may still come up for active consideration, but if the War Meat Board functions as is contemplated, the idea of setting up prices on live animals may be abandoned.

F. R. M.

Meat Production in May

TOTAL meat production in May was 15 per cent greater than the preceding month, the American Meat Institute announced on June 1. Coincidentally, military demands have become more pressing, civilian appetites have become whetted by harder work, and pocketbooks have expanded, and lend-lease purchases have been stepped up.

During the month, the Institute estimates that 5,500,000 hogs were marketed at federally inspected packing plants, which is 24 per cent higher than in April and 41 per cent above May, 1942. Beef production, estimated at 435,000,000 pounds, was 9 per cent lower than in May, 1942, although slightly higher than in April. Approximately 65,000,000 pounds of lamb was produced last month, representing a 7 per cent increase over April of this year.

War Meat Board

ON JUNE 2 the Office of War Information announced the membership of the new War Meat Board. The establishment of the War Meat Board is mainly a development of the ideas formulated in the conference held at Chicago, April 1, 2, and 3. At that time representatives of 93 national, state and local livestock organizations discussed the entire government meat situation. Later this group met with a large representation of the packing industry, and a Livestock Council was established to represent the entire meat industry. A meat program as recommended by the Council to the government was presented on page 8 of the April Wool Grower.

The government's War Meat Board as now set up in Chicago has been organized quite largely along the line recommended by the Livestock Council. The membership of the Board is as follows:

Chairman: Harry E. Reed, chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration.

Vice Chairman: W. O. Fraser, assistant chief of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the F. D. A.

Other government representatives: Col. Paul P. Logan, Subsistence Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army; John J. Madigan, Office of Price Administration, who will represent that agency in meat rationing; and Wells E. Hunt, who will represent the O.P.A. in meat pricing.

Industry members: A. L. Scott, Swift and Company, Chicago, and John Heinz, Heinz Riverside Abattoir, Baltimore, consultants on beef supplies; Gus Robert, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, consultant on canned meat supplies; Walter A. Netsch, Armour and Company, Chicago, and George C. Abraham, Abraham Bros., Memphis, Tennessee, consultants on veal, lamb and mutton supplies; Harold E. Meyer, Meyer Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ralph H. Daigneau, Geo. A. Hormel and Company, Austin, Minnesota, consultants on pork supplies.

It is also understood that there will be set up a livestock advisory committee consisting of 20 members and including three lamb raisers and one or two feeders. This committee will serve in an advisory capacity to enable the War Meat Board to keep closely in touch with production matters.

The work to be conducted by the Board was partially outlined in the following official release:

Establishment of a War Meat Board to facilitate the handling of the nation's meat supply was announced May 15 by the War

Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

Members of the Meat Board, who are to be named later, will consist of a chairman, the authorized representative of the War Food Administrator; a representative of the United States armed forces to be named by the Quartermaster General; a representative of the War Food Administration responsible for other governmental purchases of meats; a representative of the Food Rationing Division of the O.P.A.; and a representative of the Price Division of the O.P.A. In addition, top men to be selected from the meat industry will be named to the Board to cover the following divisions of the trade: pork, beef, small stock such as lamb, veal and mutton, and canned meat.

The respective government members will have authority to act for the War Food Administrator, the Quartermaster General and the Administrator of the O.P.A. to carry out the functions of the Board consistent with the general policies of the agencies.

The nine-man Board, serving as the "nerve center" for the entire wartime meat management program, will operate in Chicago, Illinois.

Quarterly and yearly requirements for meat by the armed forces, civilians, and lend-lease agencies will continue to be determined by the allocation authorities in Washington. The War Meat Board will take steps to make effective the allocation and distribution of the national meat supply among the three claimant groups, taking into account the total quantity of meat available from day to day and week to week. The War Meat Board is set up to effectuate this wartime meat management program through a continuing close coordination of governmental meat controls through direct cooperation of all government agencies involved and all segments of the livestock and meat industry.

Through the Chairman the Board will have authority to call in at any time representatives of the livestock and meat industry to serve as advisors to the Board in the conduct of its operations. Similarly, the Board may request the counsel or assistance of representatives of the various governmental agencies and others to advise and assist in the performance of its functions.

Several important factors were taken into consideration in setting up the War Meat Board since wartime regulation of the livestock and meat industry involves the most difficult and complex of all food problems encountered thus far in the war effort. Briefly they are:

(1) Wide decentralization of the industry adds greatly to the complexities of adequate government controls;

(2) There is a wide variation both by seasons and areas in the movement of livestock to market and there is a wide variation in demand by seasons and by areas;

(3) Meat is perishable and must be moved into consumption quickly, necessitating a flexible and active administrative control;

(4) Substitution of wartime regulations for normal market influences has brought a number of problems such as black markets, price squeeze on slaughterers, difficulty in

procuring requirements of the armed forces and lend-lease, and maldistribution among civilians. All of these difficulties, War Food Administration officials explained, are traceable to the lack of balance between demand and supply.

Control of demand and supply through the government's three-point program now under way, including: (1) consumer meat rationing, (2) slaughter permits and registration, and (3) uniform dollars-and-cents retail price ceilings, is fundamental to the over-all meat management program, officials said.

Retail Meat Ceilings

THE dollar-and-cents retail meat ceilings on lamb and mutton, as printed in the April issue of the Wool Grower, became effective on May 17 with very little change.

On May 13, complete retail dollar-and-cents ceiling prices for Kosher beef, veal, lamb and mutton cuts were issued to become effective May 17. Only the forequarter of the carcass of an animal is Koshered. The prices for these forequarter Kosher cuts range from 7 to 11 cents per pound higher than the non-Kosher.

On May 14 an amendment to this Maximum Price Regulation 355 lowered the retail price of lamb and mutton 10 per cent below the established price effective May 17 in stores with a 1942 sales volume of \$250,000 or more when the total combined sales for all "chain stores" in the group was over 40 million dollars.

It is presumed that these retail ceiling prices are in effect until more definite information is released on the rollback and subsidy controversy now pending.

Lamb Contracting In Montana

THE contracting of lambs is reported by the Montana Wool Grower as being very spotted and confined largely to the northern and northwestern parts of the state. For 2,500 choice blackfaced ewe lambs 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents is reported as having been paid, with 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents taking mixed blackfaced lambs. From 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents is the range on mixed white faced lambs. Blackfaced wether lambs are being contracted at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and whitefaced wether lambs at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Testimony of Secretary Marshall

Before the United States Senate
Committee on Finance
May 19, 1943

Relating to H. J. Res. 111: To extend for three years the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

The National Wool Growers Association is a voluntary organization with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, and has been in existence for 78 years.

The membership of the Association consists principally of wool growers in Texas and twelve other western states having state organizations affiliated with the National.

These states have 36 million of the 55 million sheep in the United States as estimated by the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1943.

The position of our Association in regard to continuation of the trade agreements program was expressed by unanimous vote in our 78th annual convention, held at Salt Lake City, January 25 and 26, 1943, as follows:

"In 1934, under the pressure of emergency, the Congress relinquished its treaty and tariff-making duties by granting authority to the Executive to enter into so-called reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations without the constitutional proviso for Senate approval. This grant of authority expires in June, and the Executive Department has now asked that it be extended.

"We were opposed to this grant when it first was made, and its operation has only served to increase our misgivings. We believe the law is clearly unconstitutional.

"Its operation has served only to discourage those engaged in agriculture, who, seemingly, have been singled out to bear the brunt of most tariff reductions so far made.

"We are opposed to a further extension of this grant unless, in the judgment of the Congress, some compelling reason exists which has not as yet been made public. In that event, it should be approved only after requiring that all treaties be submitted to the Senate for its approval, as is provided in our Constitution and as is the case in every foreign country with which we have made a trade agreement.

"If we practice democracy at home, we may better preach it abroad."

I should like, first, to express the satisfaction of the wool growers in being able to discuss this question before those who will make the final decision. When we appear before the Committee on Reciprocity Information to express our views on proposed new trade agreements, we feel that there is not much hope that our expressions will ever reach those by whom the terms of the new agreements are written.

While the wool growers are opposed to continuation of the trade agreements program in its present form, we are not isolationists. We feel that, so long as twenty-

six of the thirty trade agreements now in effect have had to be subjected to legislative action in their respective countries, a similar requirement by the United States cannot fairly be taken as any indication of this country's intent to desert its allies or discontinue its very liberal policies in connection with international affairs.

Wool Reductions Since 1934

Since 1934 duties on wool and lambs and on wool imported in manufactured form have been reduced through trade agreements with the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, and Mexico.

The agreement with the United Kingdom became provisionally effective on November 17, 1938, and was later ratified by the British Parliament. The duty on wool imported in the form of rags was reduced from 18 cents to 9 cents per pound. In the next calendar year, the imports of rags, chiefly from Great Britain, increased by 785 per cent, or the equivalent of 20 million pounds of wool. The increases in imports of two types of cloth and clothing in the same year were 219 per cent and 69 per cent, and equal in all to 21 million pounds of wool.

In 1936, an agreement with France reduced duties to the world on yarn, pile and knit fabrics, thus increasing imports of foreign wool and decreasing the potential demand for domestic wool by American manufacturers.

The agreement with Argentina was signed on October 14, 1941. The rate on dutiable wools not finer than 40's was reduced from 24 to 13 cents per pound of clean content. On wools not finer than 44's the reduction was from 29 to 17 cents per pound. The war situation makes it impossible fairly to determine the effect of these tariff decreases on wool imports.

The agreement with Mexico was signed December 23, 1942. It reduced the duties on sheep and lambs from \$3.00 per head to \$1.50.

Our industry has perhaps been fortunate in not having been subjected to more tariff changes under the trade agreement program. We know, however, that negotiations with Australia were under discussion until interrupted by the outbreak of the war.

If the program is continued without modification, we shall still feel that there is a shotgun behind the door which may be brought into play at any time.

Foreign Trade and Prosperity

In testifying for this resolution before the Ways and Means Committee on April 14, Dr. Francis Sayre presented data and statements concerning foreign trade and prices for domestic agricultural products. Dr. Sayre referred to the striking correlation between the figures for foreign trade and farm prices, and concluded that rising volume of foreign trade causes higher pay rolls and agricultural prices. These are his words:

"First. * * * When imports are highest, factory workers in the United States are earning the most money. These are times of increased purchasing power and of good demand, both for domestic and imported products.

"Second. Farm prices and farmers' in-

come go up when foreign trade increases and decline when foreign trade declines. This is true whether we look at total foreign trade or at imports as a whole, or exports as a whole, or at imports of agricultural products."

We can agree with Dr. Sayre that there is a close correlation between the volume of foreign trade and our domestic agricultural prices and pay rolls. I think, however, that there is at least room for a great deal of argument as to whether the foreign trade is the cause or the result of domestic prosperity. I submit that it can just as fairly be argued that our imports and exports increase when we are having prosperous conditions in this country, and that increased foreign trade is the result, rather than the cause of domestic prosperity.

The Net Effect of Trade Agreements Upon Agriculture

The Tariff Commission has prepared material showing the value of agricultural and non-agricultural imports and exports for the years 1934-37-38-39-40. Because of the effect of the war upon foreign trade, I am comparing the figures for 1934 with those for 1939 to show how agriculture has fared under the agreements that were in effect in the latter year.

It must be stated that this study cannot include trade with Argentina and Uruguay since the agreements with those countries were not negotiated until 1941.

Non-competitive agricultural imports are not separated from competitive imports. However, it seems fair to consider increases in imports following tariff changes as consisting of competitive commodities since non-competitive imports are practically duty-free and have not been directly affected by the trade agreements.

From 1934 to 1939 agricultural imports from trade-agreement countries increased from 512 to 717 million dollars, or 40 per cent. In the same period agricultural exports to the same countries increased by 57 million dollars, or 14 per cent.

The net effect was an additional volume of agricultural imports amounting to 148 million dollars. As referred to above this increase must be considered as consisting of products that are competitive with products of American farms and ranches.

Imports of non-agricultural products from trade-agreement countries from 1934 to 1939 increased from 545 to 828 million dollars, or 52 per cent. But exports of non-agricultural products to trade-agreement countries rose from 869 to 1644 million dollars or 89 per cent.

Industry had a net gain of 492 million dollars in its trade with these countries while agriculture took a net loss of 148 million dollars.

Frequently, it is argued that our increased exports of industrial materials cause larger pay rolls and increased demand for home-produced food and fibers. This idea might hold water if American farmers enjoyed the market for the increased consumption by American labor of such larger quantities of farm products. But when the increase in food and fiber requirements is supplied by increased imports, the farmer has, at least, received no benefit.

This policy of increasing agricultural imports in order to promote industrial exports, carried out to its full and logical result, would ultimately place the United States in the position of some other countries which produce chiefly manufactured goods and are dependent for food on the products of other countries.

I think there will be no argument on the statement that this country should maintain its independence in food supplies, and not use its tariffs to promote industry at the expense of agriculture.

Civilian Wool Quotas Increased

THE War Production Board on June 8 increased the wool allotment or quota for the manufacture of civilian worsted and woolen fabrics and yarns. It was stated that this action was made because of the improvement in the country's wool supply.

This amendment to the wool restriction order covers the period from May 3 through July 31, 1943, and it is very probable that this relaxation will be continued for an indefinite period.

The quota for worsted manufacturers was raised from 30 per cent to 70 per cent of each manufacturer's quarterly consumption of wool based on his consumption during the first half of 1941.

The allotment for woolen manufacturers was boosted from 5 per cent to 50 per cent based on the same production period of 1941.

The additional allotments that had been granted manufacturers if the wool was blended with substitute fibers was eliminated by this order; thereby removing one of the greatest objections from the wool industry.

The order also liberalized other provisions: the limiting of new wool in blankets and lounging robes to 65 per cent was removed and the provision whereby a manufacturer could secure additional wool by using lower grades was also canceled.

News reports indicate that Australian wool continues to arrive in large quantities, so there is little doubt that the relaxing of restrictions on wool for domestic consumption is entirely warranted.

W.P.B. officials declared that there is sufficient manpower and machinery to meet all essential civilian needs as well as the heavy demands of armed services and lend-lease.

Hearings Set for Wool Rate Case

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, on June 2, assigned Docket No. 28863, Wool and Mohair Rates, for hearing. The National Wool Growers Association asked for an investigation of wool and mohair rates in July of last year and the Commission docketed the case early in the fall, but delayed setting the hearings on request of the parties involved until the necessary material could be assembled. Participating in the case with the National Wool Growers Association are all of its affiliated state associations except New Mexico, the National Wool Marketing Association, Pacific Wool Growers, National Live Stock Marketing Association, Live Stock Traffic Association, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dates and places of hearings are designated as follows:

Chicago (Morrison Hotel), August 31, 1943.

Salt Lake City (Hotel Utah), September 10, 1943.

San Francisco (St. Francis Hotel), September 15, 1943.

Fort Worth, Texas (Hotel Texas), September 22, 1943.

Boston (Hotel Lennox), September 28, 1943.

Congressional Hearings On Jackson Hole Monument

THE House Committee on Public Lands commenced hearings, May 14, on Congressman Barrett's bill for revocation of the Presidential Proclamation creating the Jackson Hole Monument under the Antiquities Act.

Members of the National Park Service tried to substantiate claims that the historical and geological importance of the land involved warranted its establishment as a monument, while a large delegation from Wyoming presented the stockmen's position in such a convincing manner that Secretary Ickes himself appeared before the committee to support the proclamation.

The State of Wyoming has also instituted suit against the Federal Government to test the validity of the proclamation.

Wide publicity has been given to the Jackson Hole affair through the press, particularly in Time of May 17, which showed Wallace Beery, moving picture star, and other armed ranchers ready to drive their stock onto the grazing lands covered by the proclamation after having refused to make out the applications for grazing permits as required by the National Park Service.

Ogden Commission Men Cooperate

ON MAY 1 the commission firms of the Ogden Union Stockyards began the deduction of 75 cents per car and one third of a cent per head on drive-in lambs sold at the Ogden market. One third of the collections made go to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the promotion of all meats in general. Two thirds, or in the case of carload lots, 50 cents per car, also goes to the Meat Board earmarked for special lamb promotion work.

This special lamb collection was started at the request of the National and state associations tributary to the Ogden market. The Ogden firms are the second group to cooperate under the plan of securing funds for the promotion of lamb. The commission firms at Denver have made the collections since December, 1938.

The cooperation of the Ogden commission firms is greatly appreciated by the industry.

In Memoriam

MRS. FLORENCE THOMAS, wife of Senator John Thomas of Idaho, died in Washington, D. C., on May 15, of a cerebral hemorrhage following a sinus operation. Funeral services were held in Gooding, Idaho, on Thursday, May 20, and Senator Thomas returned to Washington on June 1, to be joined there later by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Peavey, of Twin Falls.

Mrs. Thomas was born in Iowa in 1873 and married Senator Thomas in 1906. In addition to her husband and daughter, she is survived by two grandchildren and two sisters.

Farm Supplies

THE War Production Board issued, on June 1, two orders to assist farmers in securing much needed farm supplies. The first order known as General Preference Order M-330 provides for the detailing by the W.P.B. of "special instructions to manufacturers or distributors directing the production, segregation, earmarking, or delivery of listed farm supplies, the cancellation of any order, or the shifting of orders placed with one manufacturer or distributor to another, in such manner as it may deem necessary to assure that listed farm supplies are made available to farmers."

This list comprises 67 different items which are all included in the supplies listed below.

The second order, known as Priorities Regulation 19, gives instructions as to how a farmer gets a priority to buy farm supplies from a dealer.

The regulation states that when a farmer orders farm supplies on the list from a dealer who has them in stock, the dealer must fill the order if the farmer gives him a signed certificate as follows: "I certify to the War Production Board that I am a farmer and that the supplies covered by this order are needed now and will be used for the operation of a farm." (A farmer is defined as a person who engages in farming as a business, by raising crops, livestock, bees or poultry.)

The dealer may sell these items without a certificate, but he must get a certificate at the time he sells if he wants to use it to get a priority for replacing the supplies.

Purchases at one time under \$25, of any item, may be obtained without getting approval from the County Farm Rationing Committee, but for purchases at one time over \$25 of any item written approval of the committee must be secured.

The following is a list of the 140 farm items included in the above regulation; it does not cover second hand items:

Auger bits, axes, bale ties, barbed wire, baskets, batteries for flashlights, radios, fences, telephones, and ignition, metal belt fasteners, bit braces, blacksmith's pincers, hoof knives, blow torches, blowers and forges, bolts and nuts, boxes, brooder thermometers, brushes for motor repair, bull rings, burlap bags, sheath cable up to 75

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

National Ram Sale

August 24 and 25, 1943

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah



ENTRIES NOW CLOSED



Owing to conditions at the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, it will be impossible to accept entries from any new consignors this year, and numbers from our old consignors will not be above those of last year.



QUALITY, OF COURSE, WILL BE EXCELLENT AND REFLECT THE IMPROVEMENT BREEDERS HAVE MADE TO MEET THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY AND CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS IN WOOL AND LAMBS.



Rambouillet, Hampshires, Suffolks, Corriedales, Panamas, Columbias, and Crossbreds: Stud Rams, Pens of 5 Registered Rams, and Range Rams.



For catalogs (available August 15), address,
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
509 McCormick Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

feet, calf weaners, cans for gasoline and kerosene, halter and cow tie chains, tie out chains, harness chains, log chains, tractor tire chains, welded coil under $\frac{1}{2}$ ", repair links, clevises and swivels, cold chisels, insulated copper wire up to 75 feet in length, crates, curry combs, breast drills, hand drills, post drills, carbon steel blacksmith drills, carbon steel bit stock drills, carbon steel straight shank drills, eave troughs and conductors, egg cases, feed troughs, fencing, files, food choppers, forks, grain scoops, grease fittings and oil cups, hand operated grease guns, grind stones, grinders, hacksaw blades, hacksaw frames, hames, hammers, hampers, hand cultivators, hand spray-ers, handles for small tools, handles for steel goods, harness leather, harness hardware, hoes, hog rings, hoof rasps, hoof snippers, horsecollars, horseshoe nails and calks, horse-shoes, horseshoe tongs, husking pins and hooks, jacks for farm tractors, butcher knives, corn knives, grafting knives, hay

knives, hoof knives, stockmen's knives, lanterns, mattocks, mauls, meat choppers, milk pails, milk strainers, motors, fractional under 1 HP, motor starters under 1 HP, mule shoes, nails, oilers, padlocks, galvanized pails, picks, wrought iron water pipe (2" and under), well casing, pipe fittings, fence pliers, slip joint pliers, plow bolts, plow shares, post hole diggers, potato forks, potato hooks, poultry hardware, poultry netting, pump cylinders, pump rods and couplings, punches, pin and machine, hand rakes, ridge roll, rivets and burrs, corrugated roofing, rope, (1" and under), safety switches, saws and saw blades, screw drivers, shovels, staples, stock watering tanks, tackle blocks, tin snips, tire gauges, tire pumps, galvanized tubs, valley tin valves, vises, wagon hardware, wagon wood stock, wedges, welding rods and electrodes, well points, wheelbarrows, wire screen, wiring fittings and wrenches.

AROUND

The Range Country

Wyoming

Unfavorable weather prevailed, being much too cold for best vegetation growth. Rains were adequate locally, but as the season was appreciably retarded, only the earlier, hardier forage plants have made satisfactory growth. Shearing, lambing and other operations with livestock were hampered, but in most sections livestock continue in good or satisfactory condition.

South Dakota

Cold, cloudy, unfavorable weather prevailed, with frequent, though not heavy nor adequate rains as a rule. Meadows and forage growth generally are improving, but have been materially retarded, and are not yet adequate for present livestock needs. However, livestock remain in good condition nearly everywhere.

Redig, Harding County

Nearly everyone lost more lambs this year than last. Help was scarce and the weather unfavorable. It has been a very backward spring, being too cold for the grass to grow well and having very little moisture. The season is about a month behind (May 27).

We're short of herders; some sheepmen are using Mexican labor. There was also a slight shortage in shearers, and there are not nearly enough trappers to cover the territory for coyote control, nor any .25-35 shells available for that work.

J. M. Truman

Grenville, Day County

Feed on the spring range is fine (May 26), although the grass was rather slow in starting, it being quite cold during April. There is plenty of moisture in the ground, as we had a heavy-snow winter in this, the northeastern part of the state.

We had almost a 100 per cent lambing in March but April lambers only saved 90 per cent of the crop.

Some small flock owners reported poor luck last year and quite a few of them sold out last fall and early winter.

Sheep shearers are getting from 20 to 25 cents per head with board and good ones are hard to get. Hired help for lambing could not be had, and I had to do the best I could and lambed out my own bunch. There are not many sheep owners in this territory who have over 500 head and they have very little help.

Coyotes are not very troublesome this spring but they are plentiful just the same. H. Raedsch

Deerfield, Pennington County

Our flocks came through a long hard winter in good condition, and

RANGE CONDITIONS ON JUNE 1

Feed conditions are generally fair to very good on western ranges, except in parts of the Southwest. Cool weather and lack of moisture during May delayed the development of new feed in some of the central and northern Great Plains and in the Great Basin and the Northwest. Rainfall developed new feed in the southern plains and Texas, with dry conditions continuing in West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Range feed conditions are average or above in most of the area east of the Rockies, except in West Texas and New Mexico but below the relatively high condition of the past two years. West of the main range the condition of range feed is below average except in California. The higher summer ranges are well supplied with moisture, with feed developing later than usual. Range feed is good but late in Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming and western Nebraska, with early June rains relieving dry areas except in parts of Nebraska and southwest Wyoming. Pastures and ranges have good feed in Kansas and Colorado, except for the dry local western areas and the San Luis Valley of Colorado. Oklahoma has good pasture feed except for dry spots in the Panhandle. Texas has good range feed following May rains except for local dry areas in South Texas, along the west side of the Panhandle and the very dry parts of west Texas. New Mexico ranges are very dry with short feed in the south and southwest, with only local temporary relief from May rains in the north and east.

Range feed is fairly good in Nevada and Utah, but made a poor growth, due to cold, dry weather, but received some relief from early June rains. The lower ranges in Idaho, Oregon and Washington continued to develop slowly with cool, dry weather during May, resulting in rather short feed, which has been helped by early June rains. Arizona ranges have short dry feed except in local northern areas.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. D. A.

while we had a pretty fair lambing, we have lost quite a few lambs since. Coyotes are more troublesome than ever, and we are badly in need of ammunition.

Miller Brothers

Belle Fourche, Butte County

Conditions here during May were only fair to good; we need moisture (May 25).

After using a lot of inexperienced help, sheepmen finally got through lambing, but with a 10 per cent smaller yield than in 1942. There was no shortage in shearers, however, and the clip was shorn at 25 to 28 cents per head, the higher figure being paid where board was not given. For these amounts, the contractor furnished the plant and the tier and sacker.

The county agent has been helpful in solving our labor problems. At present we are getting some herders from New Mexico.

We are having increased difficulties in handling the coyote problem, as there are no local hunters available and insufficient supplies of ammunition.

Max Schuft.

Montana

Colder than usual weather prevailed, retarding the growth of pastures, hay and vegetation generally, though moisture was ample in most sections of the state. Weather conditions were none too favorable for lambing and calving, but as a general rule livestock are in satisfactory condition, and forage conditions are improving steadily.

McLeod, Sweetgrass County

Range conditions up here—south central Montana—are ideal. We have had lots of moisture and early grass. The sheep had good new grass by the 5th of April. May has been cold with lots of rain and some snows.

B. B. Miles

Idaho

Subnormal temperatures were unfavorable for vegetation growth, and rains were adequate only locally, for this time of year. Alfalfa and forage

generally have made slow growth. Pasturage is good in the northern portion, but needs rain in places rather badly in the south, though livestock in general are still in good shape.

Challis, Custer County

As a result of cold weather and frequent storms, feed is about three weeks late (May 25). In other years we have warm weather and occasional showers at this time.

Although about 25 per cent short in our lambing help, we managed to save about the same number of lambs per 100 ewes as in the previous year. Efficient methods in the destruction of coyotes have cut their numbers and our losses considerably.

We had no difficulty in getting shearers at 20 cents per head with board. The contract rate was 22½ cents and board, but that covered only the shearing and the machinery, no other labor.

Merle Drake

Washington

Temperatures were somewhat below normal in western areas and much below normal in eastern counties, most of the month, but conditions were rapidly improving at the close. Rains have been adequate and of good frequency to favor growth, the low temperatures only serving to retard the growth. Sheep are being moved to summer ranges, and livestock are generally in normal condition.

Yakima, Yakima County

Due to the late spring, feed has been plentiful during May. Our lambing percentages are smaller than last year's, due to unfavorable weather conditions and increased losses from coyotes, as no government trappers are working here and only a small supply of ammunition is available.

Shearing cost us 27 cents per head with board, that figure covering machines, tier and sacker also.

Emil Roberts

Oregon

Temperatures were near or appreciably below normal, with a few frosty nights, all tending to slow up vegetation growth. Rains were well distributed, and in most sections adequate for present needs. Some alfalfa was damaged by frost. Pasturage is ade-

quate yet in most counties, and livestock are still in good or satisfactory condition.

California

Temperatures were near or somewhat above normal as a rule through the month, with only minor variations between the coast and interior areas. Rains were light, moderate, or negligible. The growth of pastures, ranges, and meadows has been satisfactory and feed is good. Livestock have thus continued in favorable condition.

Glenn, Glenn County

May brought too much drying north wind which stopped the growth of pastures, and feed conditions are only 70 per cent of normal (May 28). Normally few sheep are wintered in this eastern part of Glenn County, but many are brought in for the summer from the western part, attracted by the irrigated fields.

Since this district is thickly settled we are seldom troubled with coyotes. Also, the small size of my band of sheep makes it unnecessary for me to employ extra help for lambing and we do not use herders at all. Our lamb crop was about 10 per cent under that of last year.

Frank S. Reager

Nevada

Cold weather, especially occasionally at night, served to retard vegetation and to damage alfalfa growth, being unfavorable most of the month. Rains were adequate over most of the northern portion, but the southern portion needs more rain. Ranges show deterioration over much of the state due to the combined effects of cold,

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country* are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of May.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

frosty temperatures and to the lack of rain; but livestock are still good.

Battle Mountain, Lander County

It is very difficult these times to run a sheep business. We were not able to get enough help for lambing and what we did get was very poor. Then coyotes are the worst I have ever seen them. Even in the daytime they take the lambs, a bunch at a time. Ordinarily we have three or four boxes of ammunition for each herder, but this year we have not had even one box per herder, and the loss of lambs is so much greater. In comparison with last year, our lamb crop is 12 per cent short.

Although I have my usual quota of herders, they are not up to standard. We get them wherever we can find them. I applied for assistance in my labor troubles from the employment offices in both Elko and Winnemucca but got no help. I hope we can soon get some relief from these problems.

We have had fairly good weather during May, although a little dry, just about the same as in the last two or three years (May 29).

John Belaustegui Co.

Utah

Moderately cool weather prevailed, with scattered precipitation which was only locally adequate for present needs. Much vegetation growth was delayed by frost and cold nights; this applies especially to alfalfa. Ranges in most sections are beginning to need rain, but livestock are still doing well nearly everywhere.

Panguitch, Garfield County

It has been very dry during May, but feed had a very good start and is well matured, though the range is dry (June 5). So far we are saving more lambs than we did last year. Our ewes wintered well and the lambs are coming very strong.

While we had no difficulty in getting shearers, we are short of herders at present. I lack two of having enough. I have Mexican labor, but find them as hard to get as American help.

We are also having more trouble with coyotes, as we lost the trappers we used to have. Also we are only getting about a third of the amount of ammunition that we usually get.

E. V. Goff

Colorado

Exceptionally warm weather at the beginning soon gave way to exceptionally cold weather through most of the rest of the month, retarding crop and native vegetation growth nearly everywhere. Rains were adequate in some places, and the need for rain is noted only locally in some of the lower areas. Pasturage is ample in most sections and livestock are moving to summer areas in good condition.

Rifle, Garfield County

May weather was mostly hot, and feed conditions are poor on the lower ranges (the 30th) where last year they were very good. However, we have had a good rain that has made excellent feed in the high country, although water is short.

While early lambing was about normal, poor feed conditions and help have cut our later lambing percentages, which average about a fourth below last year's. A couple of storms in the higher country also contributed to the low yields.

There did not seem to be any shortage of shearers in this part of Colorado. We paid them 20 cents with board and 22 cents without board. The contract shearing rate ran from 25 to 31 cents, with the smaller crews doing only the shearing while the larger crews that came from Texas took care of all the labor involved. The contractor furnished the plant.

We haven't our usual number of herders, but have been able to get some from the Indian Reservation. We have also secured some help through the U. S. Employment Bureau, but it was very poor.

Coyotes are more numerous on account of the lack of enough government trappers to handle the job. The work of the part-time government trappers is very good but they can't cover the ground. Ammunition is also very short. I am not getting any for the size guns I have.

L. W. Clough

Hartsel, Park County

Early spring weather was good in this section. While there was not so much moisture as in the previous spring, it was warmer and feed conditions were advanced two weeks. The sheep wintered very well and our

lambing was about 10 to 15 per cent better than last year.

C. R. Buckley

Glenwood Springs, Garfield County

Feed on the spring range is good but there is a shortage of water (May 24). The number of lambs saved is about 15 per cent less than last year's on account of coyotes and cats. The shortage of trappers accounts for the increase in coyotes. We also haven't sufficient ammunition; we are getting .30-30s but need other calibers.

We had enough help during lambing and also have plenty of herders, but they are very independent. Some of our labor has been obtained through the Colorado unemployment agency.

Tom E. Dever

Monte Vista, Rio Grande County

While the grass started early this spring, dry weather slowed it up, and on account of large numbers of stock, there has been a shortage of spring pasture (May 24).

We were short-handed during lambing, but the number of lambs saved, from all reports, is about the same or possibly 5 per cent larger than last year's. Shearers, also, were hard to get. They were paid 18 cents a head with board and 22½ cents without board. At present we only have half our regular number of herders, and do not know where we are going to get any more.

Organized hunters have taken out a good many coyotes in this district, but their work is retarded by lack of ammunition. The call for trappers has increased due to the high price of sheep.

John W. Crook

New Mexico

Warmer weather has been favorable in some respects, and there were no serious setbacks from cold snaps. Local showers improved conditions materially, and gave much temporary hope, but they were quite inadequate, and the country generally is again very badly in need of copious rains. The drought is the worst in the southern portion, and moisture conditions are best in the northern portion. Feed and water supplies are of grave concern to stockmen in the south.

Arizona

Record warmth at the beginning was detrimental to range forage, while much lower temperatures thereafter, reaching freezing in the high country, continued to cause a poor growth of range feeds. Moisture was also rather badly needed over much of the state. Emergency measures are necessary to provide feed and water for range livestock in some sections. Cattle are in only fair condition as a rule, some being poor.

Western Texas

Dry, cold weather made for a rather late spring start of forage grasses generally, but somewhat warmer weather later with plenty of local showers in important sections, tended to bring notable improvement. Range feeds are in most sections plentiful, and livestock are in good condition. Sheep shearing was well advanced.

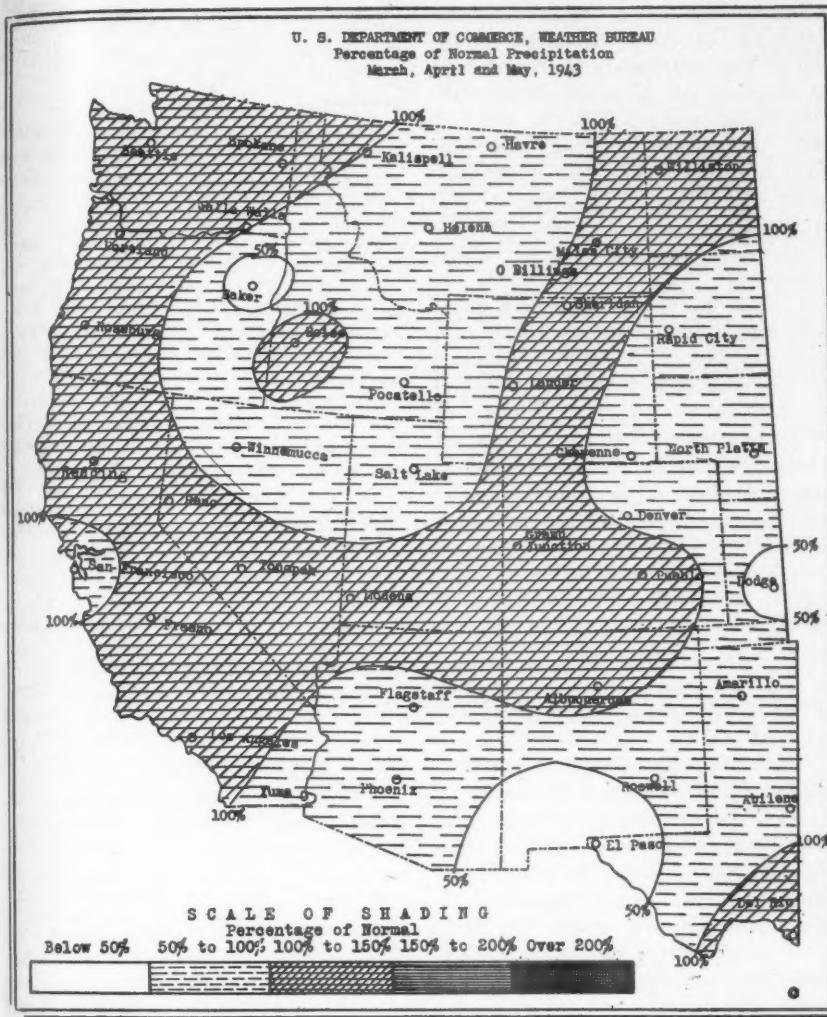
The Coyote Problem

YOUR monthly magazine is something we always look forward to receiving and it is eagerly read by every sheep-minded person on the ranch.

However, one thing that has struck me as odd is this: There is hardly a month goes by without the report being printed of loss through coyotes. Of course, these losses affect us too. We have tried trapping without success, and ammunition is now practically gone. We tried poisoning once and lost our best dogs so that's out. Why not run some good articles on trapping coyotes or other new methods that have proven successful for others so everyone can wage a war on them in their own back yard. It seems as if it's impossible to get a government man. When you write them, they don't even bother to answer your letter. If you ask local trappers or anyone that is supposed to know something about catching the coyotes, they crawl in their shells and close their lips like a clam. I am sure a good series of articles would be well appreciated and used by every reader and I know that every boy that reads them will be right out there trying them out.

Vincent F. Miesein
Paradise, Montana

THE SPRING MOISTURE RECORD



A Dry Spring Season

LESS than the usual or normal precipitation occurred during the spring quarter just passed over about one-half the western range territory, the drier areas being confined approximately to Montana, Idaho, eastern Oregon, northern Nevada, northern Utah, and the border counties of Wyoming - Colorado - South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; also the most of Arizona and New Mexico, and western Texas. Extreme northern parts of Arizona and New Mexico, southern Utah, western Colorado, central Wyoming, parts of Nevada, and the Pacific States have had about or somewhat above normal amounts

of rain during the past three months.

The greatest suffering for the want of rain is confined to the southern parts of Arizona and New Mexico, including far western Texas. However, northeastern Oregon was almost as badly neglected by spring rains. May was practically without rain in those regions, and April was almost as dry, thus leaving those sections without promise of summer forage. None of the western range territory has been abundantly supplied with rain, this being one of the "flattest" precipitation maps in many seasons; that is, there are no regions, even locally, that have had excessive supplies of moisture.

Precipitation on Western Live Stock Ranges, With Departures From Normal During March, April and May, 1943 (In Inches)

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+), or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+), or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	7.20	8.59	+1.39	-2.68
Spokane	3.75	4.12	+0.37	-1.65
Walla Walla	4.73	4.80	+0.07	-0.04
Oregon—				
Portland	8.97	11.46	+2.49	+5.24
Baker	4.70	1.95	-2.75	-3.08
Roseburg	7.48	8.60	+1.12	+6.64
California—				
Redding	8.84	10.85	+2.01	+3.99
San Francisco	5.55	5.19	-0.36	-1.73
Fresno	2.97	4.11	+1.14	+0.30
Los Angeles	4.27	5.05	+0.78	+5.04
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	2.68	1.69	-0.99	+0.27
Reno	1.91	2.25	+0.34	+1.81
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.20	.87	-0.33	-1.74
Flagstaff	4.97	3.02	-1.95	-3.25
Yuma	0.48	.27	-0.21	-1.26
New Mexico—				
Albuquerque	1.65	1.70	+0.05	+0.48
Roswell	2.72	1.40	-1.32	-1.25
Texas—				
Amarillo	5.33	2.89	-2.44	-3.19
Abilene	7.96	7.86	-0.10	-0.52
Del Rio	5.39	6.81	+1.42	+0.65
El Paso	0.95	0.07	-0.88	-0.76
Montana—				
Billings	4.38	3.53	-0.75	+0.36
Helena	4.20	2.51	-1.69	-2.23
Kalispell	3.21	3.19	-0.02	-1.52
Havre	3.54	2.64	-0.90	-1.07
Williston, N. D.	3.95	4.15	+0.20	+1.13
Idaho—				
Boise	3.96	4.50	+0.54	+0.70
Pocatello	4.26	2.72	-1.54	-2.47
Utah—				
Salt Lake City	5.95	3.04	-2.91	-3.03
Modena	2.71	3.25	+0.54	-0.14
Wyoming—				
Sheridan	5.73	6.40	+0.67	+0.23
Lander	5.51	5.67	+0.16	-0.20
Cheyenne	5.44	3.50	-1.94	-3.24
Rapid City, S. D.	6.56	3.83	-2.73	-2.65
No. Platte, Neb.	5.70	4.87	-0.83	-1.84
Colorado—				
Denver	5.31	4.92	-0.39	-1.33
Pueblo	3.50	3.97	+0.47	+0.40
Grand Junction	2.40	2.77	+0.37	-0.79
Dodge City, Kas.	5.72	2.77	-2.95	-3.45

California Ram Sale

A TOTAL of 1811 sheep (stud rams, range rams, and ewes) were sold at the 23rd annual California Ram Sale, held at Galt on May 17 and 18, at an average of \$61.96 as against \$53.28 on 1919 animals changing hands in the 1942 event. Sales totaled \$112,211.50 this year in comparison with \$101,257 last year.

The three highest selling rams were Hampshires, \$400 being paid for a yearling bred by Straloch Farm, Davis, California; \$310 for a yearling bred by the University of California; and \$300 for a Malcolm Moncreiffe yearling. R. W. Hogg & Sons of Salem, Oregon, Calvin Anderson of Bird's Landing, California, and J. M. Deter, Willows, California, were the respective purchasers.

Top in the Suffolk division was \$290, which C. B. & J. R. Phillips of Dixon, California, paid for a stud ram consigned by Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon. Howard Vaughn of Dixon sold a Suffolk to Forest B. Christensen of Watsonville, California, for \$250.

In Rambouillet, an entry of W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, sold at \$155 to J. D. Sagehorn of Willits, California, and the Crane Ranch of Santa Rosa, California, sold the high Corriedale ram at \$200 to W. R. Anderson of Rio Vista, California. A Romeldale consigned by A. T. Spencer and Son of Gerber, California, was purchased by Ira F. Smith of Davis, California, at \$100.

The table gives the averages in each breed with 1942 comparisons.

Red Cross funds and the Victory War Loan drive were augmented at the California Ram Sale by the auctioning of rams contributed by some of the consignors. A Hampshire ram donated by Malcolm Moncreiffe of Wyoming brought \$250 to the Red Cross, the Nunes Company of Hanford, California, being the purchaser. Walter P. Hubbard of Oregon also contributed a Hampshire ram for the Red Cross which was sold to Ernest Michael of Willows, California, for \$310, while R. W. Jickling of Elmira, California, donated a Corriedale ram which, through three resellings netted \$165 for the Red Cross. A shepherd pup, donated by Wesley Wooden of Bird's Landing, California, brought \$60 to the Red Cross, and three top Hampshire ram lambs were sold by Jack Grieve of Davis, California, for the Victory War Loan Drive, one of the lambs being resold several times to give the Red Cross a total of \$462.50.

Food for Mexican Labor

UNDER the title, "Labor Available," Dr. S. W. McClure discussed in his usual spicy manner, a menu reported as having been required by the Farm Security Administration for feeding Mexican labor imported into this country for farm work. The Denver office of that administration has called the attention of the Wool Grower, in the following letter, to the

Breed	1943		1942	
	No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
Hampshires:				
Stud Rams	21	\$212.86	16	\$164.38
Range Rams	861	63.43	721	62.88
Suffolks:				
Stud Rams	11	146.36	10	183.50
Range Rams	393	69.61	400	56.16
Suffolk Crossbreds:				
Range Rams	84	52.33	59	59.33
Corriedales:				
Stud Rams	7	139.29	6	364.17
Range Rams	135	45.48	129	44.16
Rambouillet:				
Stud Rams	4	114.25	7	112.86
Range Rams	50	54.66	78	39.33
Romeldales:				
Stud Rams	2	102.50	2	137.50
Range Rams	71	43.93	91	43.26
Shropshires:				
Stud Rams	4	28.75	4	68.13
Range Rams	5	20.50	9	35.44
Southdowns:				
Stud Rams	1	50.00	3	65.83
Range Rams	19	33.94	24	26.08

fact that the F.S.A. has issued no orders of any kind covering the feeding of this labor.

Denver, Colorado
June 8, 1943

Editor
National Wool Grower
Salt Lake City, Utah
Dear Sir:

Our attention has been called to an article appearing on page 29 of the April 30 issue of the Denver Post, signed by S. W. McClure and with a caption indicating that it was taken from the National Wool Grower. The article pertains to an alleged "fancy menu" for Mexican nationals imported into the states for work in war crops. This same article has appeared in several other newspapers in the Rocky Mountain region and is usually credited as coming from your publication.

We want to call your attention to the fact that this feeding standard was not designed by the Farm Security Administration and is not a requirement in connection with the movement of Mexican nationals. The Mexicans are brought into this country under terms of an agreement between the state departments of the United States and Mexico, said agreement providing for prevailing wage scales, for minimum housing and sanitation. There are no requirements regarding the feeding of these people. Most of them are preparing their own meals. In addition. There are no requirements regarding the feeding of these people. Most of them are preparing their own meals. In connection with this labor program, the Farm Security Administration is the operating agency designated by the War Food Administration to transport and supervise the nationals.

In view of the fact that through error this so-called "fancy menu" was ascribed to the Farm Security Administration and since we have no connection with it whatsoever and since it is not a part of the agreement between the two countries and therefore does not affect the feeding of these workers by farmers and ranchers, may we ask that in your next issue you carry an item which will correct the erroneous impression previously created.

Sincerely yours,
Evan A. Edwards,
Information Specialist

Frozen Lamb Stocks

ON JANUARY 1 of this year packing plants held 35 million pounds of frozen lamb. At present (May 18) stocks amount to 11,650,000 pounds, a decrease of 66 per cent. The amount still available, however, is 63 per cent in excess of a year ago. Since January 1 federal buying of lamb totaled about 31 million pounds, compared to 35 million pounds for all of 1942.

Market Report, John Clay & Co.

GIVING AWAY THE WORLD'S GREATEST WOOL MARKET

By F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director
American Wool Council

This article was first printed in *Making the Grade with Wool*, the official organ of Eavenson and Levering, wool carbonizers, and has recently been widely distributed among manufacturers and others in the textile industry. Facts presented show the very definite need for full support on the part of both manufacturers and wool growers for wool promotion.

WOOL today is proving itself, through the greatest mass tests the world has ever known, to be the most important and necessary fiber used by mankind. Yet paradoxically wool today is facing a greater threat to its permanent supremacy as a commonly used fiber in textiles than at any time since it first came into use.

On the bleak and frozen steppes of Russia as many or more German soldiers died miserable deaths because they lacked woolen clothing, as fell victims to Russian bullets. General C. L. Corbin, Director of Procurement, Quartermaster Corps, is only one authority for this statement. Hitler is another authority. Under his orders German troops during the past two years have denuded the conquered countries—and Germany herself—of every woolen garment that could be found. The people have been left to freeze so that the miscellaneous collection of sweaters, socks, mufflers, blankets, underwear and what not could be shipped into Russia for the use of a shivering, cold riven army. Adulteration of wool—new and reused—has been so extensive in Germany during past years that today she does not even possess a supply of rags containing enough shoddy to mix with the vast quantity of "ersatz" cellulose fibers she is producing, and in which the public shivers miserably.

In this country a great wool growing and a superbly equipped and efficiently operating textile industry have combined with the procurement agencies of the Army and the Navy to design and manufacture wool textiles which make American armed forces on land and sea the most expertly,

and the most healthfully dressed army and navy in the world. Their excellence indeed is the envy of the soldiers of the other United Nations. The uniforms, and every other item of apparel, are not only serviceable but their quality is expressed in good appearance. As a result our military forces are the best dressed in the world, with all the morale values which that asset to individuality confers.

They Are America—And America's Buying Habits

Behind this great Army and Navy of ours—and we must not forget the WAACS, the WAVES, and the SPARS—numbering nearly 10,000,000 persons, there is a great civilian army, 130,000,000 strong, comprising their mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts, and relatives. They are in every social and financial stratum. They are America and America's buying habits and preferences.

To the men in uniform wool is as important as are their weapons and ammunition. It is associated in their minds with their survival in their fight against the elements of nature just as their weapons serve them against the enemy. Many of these boys, who have been suddenly plunged into grim manhood, never before possessed a really good suit of clothes or adequate haberdashery. They are learning the feeling of satisfaction and of comfort which good clothes bestow. Impressions burned into their consciousness during this time will never leave them. And at home their families are comforted because Johnny or Jake or Emanuel has such good warm uniforms, such a heavy fine overcoat, and what a blanket!

Talk to anyone who knows the part wool has played in protecting our men against the bleak chill of North African nights. Listen to their lyric recitals as to what long woolen underwear and that peerless old all-wool Army blanket have meant to them. Or just interview Carole Landis, Kay Francis, or Martha Raye—those brave and clever actresses who toured the

North African battlefronts to entertain our soldiers—on the subject of "woolies." The Army issue drawers were a trifle bulky and the grade of wool and the construction were not intended for wear by lady motion picture stars touring army camps, but their magic warmth on icy North African winter nights and cold wind-swept days, made their aesthetic deficiencies a pleasant reminder of their values.

A Market for Wool—Never Equalled

Good food, warm clothing, adequate shelter—these the people understand—and of these the men write home in cheerful, homely vernacular.

Here then is being germinated a potential market for wool which has never been equaled. Ten million men and women, wise in grim experience, earnest and full of purpose, will return to civilian life at the beginning of their earning and spending careers with an almost religious conviction as to the superior values of wool.

And what are wool textile manufacturers doing to build a strong and durable foundation for this rich, future market which needs only proper cultivation to last the lifetime of this generation?

With few exceptions they are calmly permitting manufacturers of synthetic fibers to destroy it without attempting to lay the first stone. Only in isolated instances are they moving a hand to prepare for a post-war world and its unrivaled potential markets. Some of the mills having the best known names, producing nationally accepted woolen products, have closed their selling offices, discharged their selling forces and retired to the fastness of their spindles and looms, because their entire production is for the moment being taken by the government.

There is apparently no tomorrow in their lexicon; only today and economical operations on a slide rule basis, which declares that if the selling offices haven't immediate production to sell, they are a needless expense. If advertising and promotion aren't re-

quired to sell on a ten-days' or two-weeks' delivery basis, they should be eliminated. Some mills, producing on a restricted civilian schedule, have ceased what advertising they have been handling in the past. Their sole contact with the world of modern merchandising today is the masterful but boring process of allotting goods to momentarily eager and obsequious customers.

What Are Synthetic Fiber Producers Doing?

And what are the producers of synthetic fibers doing? With vigorous and cheerful mien they are making hay—and their results, in the parlance of tin-pan alley, won't be hay! It will be a good percentage of the traditional markets for wool unless something drastic is done about it. Cleverly and with the assistance of the stupid wool shortage publicity which has emanated from the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, they are forwarding the idea that there is an acute shortage of wool, and that it is the patriotic duty of citizens to wear substitutes for wool.

At the same time, in an aura of expert copywriting, they are endeavoring to prove that these substitutes are as good, or indeed better, than wool. The wonders of the laboratory are dilated upon, and the marvels of synthetic fibers are being drilled into public consciousness as representing something between the miracle of the loaves and fishes and manna from Heaven.

Even one of New York's most pontifical of newspapers in a recent advertisement touchingly entitled: "She Shall Have Beauty Whoever She Is," which was run to encourage more similar advertising by rayon manufacturers, indulged in the following rhetorical outbreak:

It is very difficult, to say the least, to hurry a silkworm when he is working.

It is even more difficult to make him produce cotton or wool, or fur, or indeed, anything but silk.

But the mechanical spinnerets we have created and which toil so tirelessly to speed the day of victory, perform these miracles with ease.

And so on to prove that synthetics will conquer the world, which may become a true statement unless something is done about it.

TEXAS ASKS MEMBERSHIP SUPPORT FOR WOOL PROMOTION

This message to wool and mohair growers of Texas appeared in the May, 1943, issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser, official organ of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association:

"Since December 1, 1941, rayon production has doubled. During 1942 approximately 625,000,000 pounds of rayon was produced. Five years ago Aralac, an artificial fiber made from the casein in milk, was only in an experimental stage. Since 1942 thousands of pounds of casein fiber have been produced. It has been estimated that the United States has a potential skim milk supply of 40 billion pounds of casein fiber. Many of the manufacturers and sellers of these synthetic fibers promote their use by claiming them equal or superior to wool and mohair. This end is accomplished by spending millions of dollars on promotion and research.

"This committee sincerely urges every grower to pay direct or request each warehouseman to deduct from wool and mohair sales 5* cents per bag for wool and 10 cents per bag for mohair promotion. These funds are submitted through the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association to the American Wool Council. This organization is a wool and mohair promotion agency for all domestic growers and it is our belief that every dollar furnished to the Council for advertising and promotion will repay growers manyfold. If we relax in our efforts to promote wool and mohair both the product and its market will slowly deteriorate."

Wool and Mohair Promotion Committee

Scott Hartgrove, Chairman

Jack Allison

Charles Crist

S. W. Dismukes

J. T. Davis

Fred W. Hall

Lee Fawcett

Russell Martin

H. C. Noelke

Walter Ragsdale

J. J. Russell

*(5 cents for short bags, 10 cents for the regular bags.)

Wool—Nature's Miracle Fiber

It is probable that rayon manufacturers—and wool manufacturers also—would be deeply, if not violently, interested in a spinneret which could perform in accordance with the Times copywriter's lilting prose. Then indeed wool growing and wool textile manufacturing would become traditions of the past. As it is the wool fiber still remains the greatest miracle among all fibers, representing a triumph of man's cooperation with nature since the beginning of recorded time.

Wool growers and wool textile manufacturers can perform no greater service for themselves, and for the public, at this time than by a program of education which will build a firm foundation for future wool markets. Rayon manufacturers, profiting by a tax situation which makes their enormous activities in experiments, promotion, advertising, and selling comparatively cheap, have the ball, and intend to cross the wool goal line if they can. They know they must have vastly increased markets for their greatly expanded production in post-war years, and they are skilled and energetic in merchandising. There is just one asset they lack—that is a

fiber which is comparable to wool.

This is no attack on blended fabrics of wool and rayon or on rayon. They have their markets. But nowhere in the world has rayon yet been used to improve the quality of wool textiles.

The greater prestige wool possesses and the wider use it enjoys as a fiber for apparel textiles, the greater will be the value of blended fabrics. Every fact—and they are countless—which could be used in a program of education to increase consumption of wool favors the wool grower and the wool textile manufacturer. The machinery for such a program exists. All that is needed is concerted action and a definite program. As a basis for such action past differences as to the advisability of wool labeling and other disputed details of the industry should be forgotten. Tomorrow and tomorrow's markets should replace them.

What a Rayon Expert Thinks of Wool

As to the acknowledged superior values of wool, I quote a few statements made at a recent Congressional hearing:

The Chairman: ". . . There comes a point in the adulteration of wool whereby a further adulteration ceases to be an economy?"

The Witness: "Very much so, then you just waste the commodity, waste its wonderful properties that wool has. Wool is far superior to any synthetic product and it is only a certain amount of dilution that will not ruin its properties, and below that certain point I think that it just wastes it." . . . It is very much my conviction that when the Germans were fighting in Russia that is one of the reasons for their difficulty—probably because they did not have all-wool garments. When you have a considerable mixture of rayon in the military clothing then the absorption of water is much greater and that freezes and the garments some times actually stick to the skin, so that if you take off your socks you may take off your skin with them. . . ."

The Chairman: "Then as a man who has made a profession or a study of the manufacture of rayon and that type of material, you still recognize and maintain that the proper clothing for soldiers in the field in cold weather is as nearly pure wool as it is possible to get?"

The Witness: "That is my honest conviction, yes, sir."

The witness quoted above was Alexis Sommaripa, formerly manager of the Fabric Development Department, DuPont Rayon Company, testifying as Chief of the Textile, Clothing, and Leather Goods Section of the Division of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board before the House Committee on Military Affairs, March 20, 1942.

There, Mr. Gradgrind, are some facts for you. Let's use them!

Freight Rate Items

SUBSEQUENT to the Interstate Commerce Commission's suspension on April 6, 1943, of the 6 per cent increase in charges for the transportation of property generally and the 3 per cent increase in rail rates on raw agricultural commodities, livestock and the products thereof, which were granted in March, 1942, the American Trucking Associations, Inc., Middle Atlantic States Common Carrier Conference, Inc., and Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company filed petitions with the Commission to have excepted from the operation of the Commission's finding and order of April 6, 1943, all less-than-carload or any-quantity rates, or rates on merchandise traffic. However, said petitions were denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Like petitions of truck operators were filed with some of the state commissions but they too, generally, were denied.

Possibly, the reductions required by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various state commissions in the rail rates and charges will result in reductions in the truck rates and charges. However, we have not received tariffs or other information of the truck lines to date (May 13) indicating what action, if any, they will take. However, as a large volume of the truck rates have been and are the same as the rail rates, unless the truck lines also suspend the increases in their rates, the rail rates will be lower than the truck rates and, consequently, a substantial portion of the traffic will be diverted from the trucks to the rail line.

Transportation Tax

The 3 per cent transportation tax which became effective generally December 2, 1942, applies only to transportation. It does not apply on feed furnished livestock under the federal 28-36 hour law. However, many railroad agencies have erroneously misinterpreted the law and assessed and collected the transportation tax on feed furnished livestock, thus overcharging the shippers. We suggest that livestock shippers review their freight bills and in case they have been assessed and paid tax on feed furnished livestock comprising their shipments, that they submit the original paid freight bills to the carriers to secure refund.

Help Transport Agencies

The carriers generally are handling the largest volume of traffic in their history. To assist them in avoiding car shortage it is again recommended that shippers help the carriers (1) by placing orders for equipment sufficient time in advance of the date required to enable the carriers to supply their needs in an orderly manner; (2) by not ordering more equipment than actually needed; (3) by loading equipment as heavily as possible in view of the character of the traffic involved; (4) by loading and unloading all equipment promptly; (5) by notifying the carriers immediately when equipment is released or advising them in advance of the approximate time it will be released and (6) by instructing that their shipments be moved via the shortest practicable route.

Charles E. Blaine
Traffic Council

McCarran Wildlife Bill

SENATOR McCARRAN introduced the following bill (S. 1152) in the Senate on June 1, "to provide for the conservation of wildlife on public lands and reservations of the United States" through reduction in numbers when necessary. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and no action upon it has been announced yet by that body.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the head of a department or agency of the Government having supervision and control over any public lands or reservation of the United States shall determine that a reduction in the wildlife population of such lands or reservation is necessary to prevent injury to the soil, plant life, or to any wild or domestic animals dependent upon such lands or reservation for sustenance, he is authorized to request the appropriate officers of the State in which such lands are situated to take such action as he deems necessary and proper to bring about such reduction. In any case in which such officers of the State are unwilling, or unable because of provisions of State laws and regulations, to comply with such request, the head of such department or agency is authorized to provide, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, (1) for the issuance of licenses authorizing the holders thereof, during specified periods, to hunt, trap, kill, and possess stated numbers of such animals of either sex, upon such lands or reservation, and (2) for the issuance of licenses authorizing the holders thereof to remove, transport, or cause the removal and transportation of such animals or their carcasses, or parts thereof, in either intrastate or interstate commerce, and to sell or otherwise dispose of such animals, their carcasses, or parts thereof, if tagged and labeled in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act, or, in the absence of such rules and regulations, in accordance with State laws and regulations. Licenses may be issued pursuant to this section to citizens of the United States without regard to residence, upon the payment of a reasonable fee. No action permitted to be taken under a license issued pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be a violation of any State law or regulation.

SEC. 2. Any person who willfully violates any rule or regulation promulgated, or any condition or requirement of any permit issued, under authority of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Staple Length: Its Influence on Shrinkage and Fleece Values

Elroy M. Pohle and Henry R. Keller
Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and
U. S. Experiment Station, U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Dubois, Idaho

STAPLE length is one of the most important characteristics in determining the value of a fleece. It affects the amount of clean wool contained in a fleece and, therefore, the price received per pound of wool. Length also determines in part the grade and therefore the price.

The relationship of length of staple to the amount of wool in a fleece is herewith shown in a study of 1,924 yearling Rambouillet, Targhee, Corriedale and Columbia fleeces. These fleeces represent the commercial grades common in domestic wool production. This study covers fleeces shorn within the period 1938-41.

These fleeces were produced under typical intermountain range conditions near Dubois, Idaho, on the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory ranges, which vary in altitude from 5,000 to 8,500 feet. The average growth period was 13.4 months for the Rambouillet and 13.8 months for the Targhee, Corriedale and Columbia fleeces.

Staple length measurements were made on the side of each animal before the fleece was removed and shrinkage determinations were made in the wool scouring laboratory.

Table 1 is included so the reader can conveniently review the length requirements for combing wool in the American and English standards.

When wool is not long enough to be graded as strictly Combing other designations are used. The general terms describing market groups or classes for lengths are Combing, French Combing and Clothing. Generally the length requirements decrease by one-half-inch intervals within a grade. Thus, the length requirement for Fine French Combing is 1½ inches to 2 inches and for Fine Clothing any length under 1½ inches. These intermediate length requirements usually apply only to Fine (64's - 80's) and Half Blood (58's - 62's) wools. When wools are Three-eighths Blood (56's)

or coarser they are nearly always of Combing length.

Staple Length, Grease Weight, and Shrinkage Values in Yearling Fleeces from Four Breeds of Sheep

Table 2 shows the average staple length, grease weight, shrinkage and clean scoured fleece weight for the longest and shortest fleeces in each of the four breeds. The averages for all fleeces in each breed are also shown. The predominating commercial classification for wool produced by each breed is: Rambouillet, Fine; Targhee, Half Blood; Corriedale, Three-eighths Blood and the Columbia, Three-eighths and Quarter Blood.

In the Rambouillet breed only ten

fleeces were available to represent the shortest length studied, and these approached the Clothing classification. The designations of the 86 intermediate (Fine French Combing) fleeces are consistent with commercial wool grading standards for length requirements and are included to show further the effect of length on wool in the grease and shrinkage values.

The variation within breeds for the various characters is quite marked as indicated in table 2, though the extreme variations for short staple were relatively few and no culling had been done on yearlings. Within breed groups, the shortest staple fleeces had the lightest grease fleece weight, the lightest clean fleece weights and the heaviest shrinkages.

Table 1. Length Standards for Seven United States Grades of Wool for the American and English Systems.

American	Grade	English (Spinning counts)	Commonly accepted length requirements for Combing wool Inches
Fine	80's, 70's 64's	2	and longer
Half Blood	62's, 60's, 58's	2½-3	and longer
Three-eighths Blood	56's	3½	and longer
Quarter Blood	50's 48's	4	and longer
Low-Quarter Blood	46's	5	and longer
Common	44's	5	and longer
Braid	40's, 36's	5	and longer

Table 2. Staple Length, Grease Weight, and Shrinkage Values in Yearling Fleeces Produced by Four Breeds of Sheep Under Range Conditions.

Breed	Fleeces	Staple Length Inches	Grease Fleece Weight Pounds	Shrinkage Per Cent	Clean Scoured Fleece Weight Pounds
Rambouillet	36 longest	3.8	12.1	54.0	5.6
	Ave. of 1,147	2.8	10.3	60.0	4.1
	86 intermediate	2.0	8.5	63.0	3.2
	10 shortest	1.7	7.8	66.0	2.7
Targhee	12 longest	4.7	12.6	51.0	6.2
	Ave. of 281	3.4	11.1	57.0	4.8
	12 shortest	2.4	9.7	66.0	3.3
Corriedale	12 longest	5.4	12.2	51.0	6.0
	Ave. of 245	4.0	10.6	53.0	5.1
	12 shortest	3.0	9.2	56.0	4.0
Columbia	12 longest	5.4	13.6	53.0	6.4
	Ave. of 251	3.9	12.0	54.0	5.5
	12 shortest	2.9	10.2	57.0	4.4



United States Sheep Experiment Station, Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and Forest Service Range Experiment Station, at Dubois, Idaho.

The longest and shortest Rambouillet fleeces differ by 2.1 inches in staple length. This increased length added 4.3 pounds more grease wool per fleece, decreased the shrinkage 12 per cent, thereby increasing the amount of clean wool by 2.9 pounds. The average of 1,147 Rambouillet Fine Combing fleeces was three-fourths inch longer than the intermediate or French Combing. This difference in length added 1.8 pounds more grease wool, decreased the shrinkage 3 per cent, and increased the amount of clean wool about 1 pound per fleece.

The Targhee fleeces graded predominately Half Blood. The longest fleeces exceeded the shortest by 2.3 inches, which made a difference of 2.9 pounds in grease wool, 15 per cent in shrinkage and about 3 pounds in clean wool.

The longest fleeces for the Corriedales had 2.4 inches greater length than the shortest. This made a difference of 3 pounds of grease wool, 5 per cent in shrinkage and 2 pounds in clean wool.

The 2.5 inches greater length between the longest and the shortest Columbia fleeces increased the grease wool 3.4 pounds, the clean wool 2 pounds and reduced the shrinkage 4 per cent.

Shrinkages on Bag Lots

In 1941 a bag of Fine Combing fleeces and a bag of shorter fleeces (consisting of French Combing and Clothing from two- and three-year-old ewes) were scoured in a commercial wool scouring plant. The long staple wool had a shrinkage of 56.7 per

cent and the shorter wool a shrinkage of 60.7 per cent. The difference of 4 per cent in shrinkage in favor of the long staple wool again demonstrates the influence of length of staple on shrinkage.

Staple Length and Its Influence on Wool Production

In table 3 it is shown how the grease and clean weight of the fleeces were influenced by each one-half inch increase in length.

Three-eighths to Quarter Blood fleeces produced by the Columbia ewes the grease fleece weight increased 0.5 pound, the clean dry scoured wool 0.5 pound and the shrinkage decreased 2.1 per cent.

The increase in grease and clean weight of fleece for each one-half inch increase in length was greatest for the Fine wools. In general, this increase becomes less marked as the wool tends toward a coarser grade.

Table 3. Increase in Grease Wool, Clean Wool, and Decrease in Shrinkage for Each One-half Inch Increase in Staple Length.

Breed	Grade	Increase in		Decrease in Shrinkage
		Grease Fleece (Pounds)	Clean Scoured (Pounds)	
Rambouillet	Fine	1.0	.7	3.3
Targhee	One-half Blood	.8	.5	2.5
Corriedale	Three-eighths Blood	.7	.4	1.2
Columbia	% - 1/4 Blood	.5	.5	2.1

With each one-half of an inch increase in staple length in the Fine wool produced by the Rambouillet breed the grease wool increased 1 pound per fleece, the clean dry scoured wool 0.7 pound and the shrinkage decreased 3.3 per cent. An increased length of one-half inch for the Half Blood wool, produced by the Targhee sheep, accounted for 0.8 pound of wool in the grease, 0.5 pound clean wool and decreased the shrinkage 2.5 per cent.

With each one-half inch increase in length for the Three-eighths Blood Corriedale fleeces the grease weight increased 0.7 pound, the clean scoured wool 0.4 pound and the shrinkage decreased 1.2 per cent. With an increased length of one-half inch for the

The above results show that length of staple is important in its relation to the amount of grease wool produced because of the lower shrinkages found in the longer staple wools, and through its influence on the grade and therefore the price of wool. Increased length of staple is not only associated with greater grease fleece weights but also with decreased shrinkage. Therefore, length of staple has a high relationship with clean fleece weight and serves as one of the best guides for appraising the value of wool in the grease.

Influence of Length on Fleece Values

The primary factor which determines the value of a fleece in the grease is the amount of clean wool

Table 4. Value for the Fine-wool Fleeces According to Commercial Classification for Fine Combing (Staple 2 inches and longer), Fine French Combing (1½ to 2 inches) and Fine Clothing (under 1½ inches.)

Grade and Length	No. of Fleeces	Grease Fleece Weight	Shrink-age	Clean Fleece Weight	Clean Wool Price Boston	Clean Fleece Value	Comparable Grease Wool Value Boston
		Pounds	Per Cent	Pounds	Per Pound	Per Pound	Per Pound
Fine Combing (staple).....	1,051	10.51	60.00	4.24	\$1.18	\$5.00	\$0.47
Fine French Combing.....	86	8.50	63.00	3.15	1.13	3.56	.42
Fine Clothing*.....	10	7.80	66.00	2.70	1.08	2.92	.37

*Inasmuch as the 10 shortest Rambouillet fleeces described in Table 2 approached Clothing length (full length of wool as measured before fleece was shorn) they are here classified as Fine Clothing.

it contains. The value of length of staple in Fine wools, as it influences clean wool yield and price per pound, is demonstrated in table 4. The fleece values are based on data for grease fleece weights and shrinkage in table 2. The clean wool ceiling prices in Boston (January 1943) for well-grown wools of average good character were used in figuring the fleece values.

The average clean fleece value for the strictly Fine Combing staple was \$5; for French Combing wool, \$3.56

and for short wool approaching Clothing length, \$2.92. This represents a difference of \$2.08 per fleece between Fine Combing and the shortest or Clothing fleeces, and \$1.44 between Fine Combing staple and Fine French Combing. This increased value is very significant from the standpoint of breeding productive sheep. Since production costs on the higher producing animals would be increased little, if at all, these differences largely represent net profit per fleece.

Our Proposed Social Program

NOT long ago an Englishman named Beveridge submitted to the British Government a social security plan to take care of every Britisher from the cradle to the grave. The British Parliament took one look at the document and filed it for future reference in a dusty and almost forgotten pigeon-hole that contains similar synthetic documents filed from time to time since the days of King John, along in the 13th century.

But if England was to have a new social security program we also must have one, so a few weeks ago the President submitted to Congress the report of the National Resources Planning Board. This report is more than two years long and in many regards bears the same "finger prints" as the Beveridge report.

Since our report was written by an Englishman and his wife, the suspicion grows that both reports were written by the same authors. Our report met the same fate as the Beveridge proposal. Congress did not read it, for that would require more time than is allotted the average member of Congress. However, when the trucks unloaded the document, it was consigned

by the Congress to a pigeonhole into which all socialistic proposals should be consigned. The Congress refused to appropriate 1½ millions to continue the investigations of this board and in so doing it acted most wisely.

This report is part Fascist, part Nazi, but mostly a purer form of state socialism. It proposes the complete regimentation of every worth-while endeavor. The annual cost of the program is estimated at only 20 billions per year, an insignificant item to a nation has just raised its debt limit to 210 billions, and soon will need to raise it another hundred billion.

There is no such thing as social security dispensed by law. Social security is something we fight for. To obtain it is the only excuse for working and saving and, for that matter, for living. The President might sign a dozen social security bills but that would not give security to anyone, at least for long. Security must be paid for by somebody and the time soon comes when everybody is on social security, and there is nobody left to pay the bill. Social security is but an ill-concealed attempt to divide wealth and once that division is made there remains nothing to divide, for the wealth producers will have been destroyed.

Social security as now proposed

starts before the cradle and marches step by step alongside each individual until the grave is filled in and the flowers planted—that is, if anyone is able to pay the bill.

As now proposed, the mother before and during confinement is paid by the state; the doctor who attends the new social asset is paid by the state. The babe in arms is always under care of the state. In the school the state furnishes books and food and raiment, and lays down the course of study to be pursued. If some planner decides the state needs doctors, the youth is trained for that. If it needs fish peddlers or rat catchers, he is trained for that. When the school and college courses are completed, the youth will be assigned his proper field of work. If he fails at his work, he will draw unemployment insurance until he feels like working again. At this stage of his career the National Resources Planning Board says "emphasis must be placed on Rest, Recreation and Adventure." When he reaches old age at around 45 he will draw an old-age pension or a seat under some tree planted by some W.P.A. worker. The clothing he wears will be a uniform designed and furnished by the state. At this stage of life he will not be bothered either by a bank account or the ownership of property, for the state will long since have confiscated that. When he reads his newspaper published by the government, he will read only of new social plans designed by those who have never worked anything but their government. ***

But always as the National Resources Planning Board proposes in its report, "Rest, Recreation, and Adventure" must be provided. Under this proposal there will be no Henry Fords to establish an industry that today gives employment to 5 million men at the world's highest wage. There will be no Harrimans or Jim Hills to build railroads half way across the continent. There will be no packing plants to handle the farmers' livestock regardless of the time and number shipped. All this is to be changed and government ownership or direction is to be substituted for individual initiative. Such is the system in Russia. So it shall be in America.

S. W. McClure

THE SHOW RING and the Sheep Business

By J. F. Wilson
University of California

Readers of the Wool Grower all know J. F. Wilson through his unusually interesting and timely articles on wool growing in Australia and New Zealand appearing in 1941 and 1942, and will enjoy this dissertation on show sheep. It was submitted early in January, so any similarity in subject matter or otherwise to any previous article in the Wool Grower, particularly that of Professor Kammlade in April, is entirely accidental. The opinions expressed in this article are his own, Mr. Wilson states, and do not represent the views of his sponsors.

IF THIS article is widely read, a lot of people are going to be either mad or disgusted. In fact some of them will be convinced that instead of occupying a chair in animal husbandry at a big university, I might more appropriately occupy the chair of electricity in San Quentin prison. It seems to be my lot to go skipping merrily through life scattering little droplets of sulfuric acid here and there and spraying the atmosphere with vinegar and blue vitriol. Well, here goes!

The underlying theme of my gripe is (1) that among several popular breeds, the sheep that win prizes in our show rings are not the kind of sheep that most western wool growers want; (2) breeders of purebreds have selected their sires largely on the basis of potential show ring prizes; (3) the range sheepman, who is by far the most important customer any western breeder can have, has been hurt by show-ring standards whereas he should have benefited; and (4) something ought to be done about it.

Right at this point, the groans of a lot of ram breeders became audible. "The nerve of any ag. college man protesting against the type of sheep exhibited in show rings! Why, everyone knows that many of the sheep shows in the country are judged by university professors. If the sheep are no good, why haven't they said so long ago?" I should like to think of an answer that would simply devastate such critics of agricultural colleges

but I can't. In many fields the colleges have been far ahead of agricultural industry, but in breeding sheep they have followed, not led, the stud breeders of the country. Private breeders have set show-ring types of sheep, and agricultural colleges have followed them like an enlisted man tagging along behind an officer—respectfully, and three paces to the rear. Their short-coming thus lies not so much in what they have done as in what they have neglected to do.

The managers of sheep shows, the secretaries and directors of state and county fairs, are not to blame. Nearly all of them follow the wishes of the exhibitors. Eastern and midwestern breeders likewise should be absolved. They are selecting the kind of sheep they want and whatever they do is nothing for westerners to break a leg over anyway.

Thirty years ago the most popular breed of sheep in California was the Shropshire. They were large, rugged, heavy-boned sheep, mostly with open faces free from wool. But most of the breeders of stud Shropshires, the fellows to whom Californians looked to supply stud rams, lived either in the corn belt or in the eastern states. The type that was winning in the show rings in that section of the country was the small, exceedingly compact and short-legged little butterballs with heads covered with a cap of wool that hid everything except the sheep's tonsils. Such a sheep may be quite all right for a cornbelt farm; I wouldn't know. But when that small size and covered face were distributed in California most of our range men dropped the breed as if it were a hot poker. They got fed up right now on lambs that weighed 75 pounds at weaning when they might just as well have weighed 80 or 85. And they got a belly full of picking foxtail seeds out of the eyes of wool-blind sheep. They shifted over to Hampshires, a breed that was big and open-faced.

Twenty-one years ago a Shropshire ram topped the California ram sale.

Today the two or three breeders who have the guts to bring Shrops to the sale usually get about half the average price for range bucks. This decline in popularity was brought about not because the Hampshire was historically a better sheep all around. It was simply a growthier beast and was not wool-blind. As a matter of cold fact the Shropshire is probably the hardier of the two breeds and it most certainly shears a heavier fleece of more attractive wool. It is still used in California as a sire of market lambs in a few mountainous areas where Hamp rams will not thrive so well.

Evidently the Hampshire breeders got a little jealous of those beautiful woolly-headed Shropshires that were grabbing all the blue ribbons at shows, and decided to do a little show ring breeding on their own. If Shropshire breeders could put pretty caps on their sheep and win more prizes by doing so, why by thunder the Hamp men could do it too. Nobody loves a bald-headed man; why should a show ring judge love a baldheaded sheep? So they proceeded to breed Hampshires with hoods. The fellows who were successful got the prizes; the range men who used the range bucks with hoods got nothing but trouble.

And then came the Suffolk. Even the best of them were not very beautiful in appearance compared with the Hampshire or Shropshire. Very probably most Suffolk breeders would admit that the first representatives of the breed we had in this country a few years ago were a sorry lot. They had necks like swans, long spindly legs, and altogether seemed to fit Washington Irving's description of Ichabod Crane. But they were open-faced, growthy, and sold like hot-cakes to range men all over the western states. Today the Suffolk is a better sheep than it was a few years ago. Through the importation of good rams of the right type the general conformation of American Suffolks has greatly improved. They are still bareheaded and barelegged and still selling well.

However, if Suffolk breeders follow the example set by the Shropshire and Hampshire men and breed their sheep for show rings instead of range use, their popularity will be short-lived. A Suffolk needs a lot of genetic doctoring to make him beautiful and if he ever gets that way the range man is going to look around for something else. All that is necessary is to decorate his facial contour with wool, shorten his legs so that he is built so low to the ground that he can't walk a couple of miles to water and he is all done.

The Rambouillet fellows had two reasons instead of one for breeding wool-blind sheep. Besides winning more show-ring prizes, it was perfectly logical to assume that a sheep with wool on his head would have quite a bit more on his body. More density, you know, and all that. The idea seemed to be that if you got the wool on the body so dense that there was no room for any more fibers to grow, the excess population would just naturally be shoved out like the outside man sleeping three in a bed, and take up residence on the bare spots—head and lower legs; ergo, any Rambouillet that boasted a fancy wool helmet and a lot of tinsel on his shanks must have a fleece that was dense as all get out. * * *

Woolly legs look swell. They give the impression of heavy bone, like shoulder pads on a football player. Actually, of course, they are related to bone size exactly like lipstick to a woman's capacity to bake biscuits. In some sections of the country woolly legs are not definitely harmful because the wool is kept short by brush. However, even in those states where leg wool is not harmful it is purely decorative. Its only utility value is to add to the percentage of tags, if the owner wants the legs shorn at shearing time. In other sections of the West leg wool raises Cain. It picks up all kinds of stickers that make the sheep miserable. In areas where mud must be contended with, a woolly-legged sheep really develops bone in a big way; it will turn up in the spring with legs like the Gothic columns on the front porch, causing the shearers no end of trouble in getting the dried mud balls off. Leg wool has no relation to density. The world's records for density of fleece are all held by sheep that are relatively barelegged—the Australian Merino.

Beauty Versus Utility

There is just one good thing about a wool-blind sheep—his looks are improved. The hood makes his head look wider and we like good width over the poll, at least in the show ring. It also makes the head seem shorter, just as short sheets make the bed seem longer. The hood gives a Scotch shepherd a good opportunity with the trimming shears. Right here its usefulness ends. It picks up foxtail seeds, needle grass, broncho grass, and every other kind of seeds; it is responsible for permanent blindness in thousands of sheep every year; it increases labor costs of looking for sore eyes and treating them, and shearing around the eyes at tagging time; it robs the sheep of the chance for maximum growth by denying sight to see feed on the range; it is responsible for lambs lost from their mothers and for older sheep getting lost from the herd; herding is made more difficult; it increases the toll from predators because the wool-blind sheep, becoming detached from the herd, is easy prey; it is a hindrance in all the ranch operations of penning, chuting and loading on trucks or stock cars. Like the woolly legs, it adds nothing to the density of fleece and what the hood adds to fleece weight is added at a cost far greater than the extra ounce or two of short wool will sell for. It should be looked upon among all breeds as a loathsome disease. It was put on the sheep by man and should be easier, from the standpoint of theoretical genetics, to remove than it was to create. It will either go or the breeds that have it will go.

The question of grease in the fleeces of fine-wool sheep is another interesting point. Any sheep with a very greasy fleece feels more dense to the touch than one with a light shrinking fleece. The heavy oil covering the fibers imparts to the hand of the judge an impression of great compactness. Many years ago Merino breeders were so hell-bent on grease that if a stud ram did not have quite enough to suit them they gave mother nature a little boost with a lard bucket. In the show ring these sheep really went to town. Later the proud breeder, apparently without qualms of conscience, advertised that his great ram "Gold Brick" or "Ersatz" or whatever his name was, sheared 52 pounds. Fifty-two pounds of what? In recent years

the gentle art of using an Alemite gun to lubricate a fleece has fallen into disrepute, but many fine-wool breeders are still clinging to the idea that if a little wool grease is necessary for adequate fiber protection, three times that amount is three times as good.

Now the truth of the matter is this: every fleece needs a little natural oil to protect the wool fiber against the elements, but the amount needed for protection is amazingly small. As a general rule fleeces carrying a light oil content are heavier on a scoured basis than greasy ones. Within reasonable limits the lighter the shrinkage the more real wool the animal will produce. There is ample scientific proof of this statement but why go further than citing the Merinos in Australia? They have been bred consistently for a "high yield," meaning low shrinkage, and yet the Australians hold the world's records for density as measured by the number of fibers per square inch of body surface and all the records for clean fleece weight. Here in California we have pretty strong evidence that these Australasian Merinos with very light shrinkage (35 per cent) are not only more vigorous than heavy shrinking ones but will produce considerably more wool. Under extremely hard conditions, with over 50 inches of water a year falling on them as winter rain and sleet, the lightly conditioned sheep are seemingly able to take it better than the others. That our observations are not out of line is indicated by a letter received some time ago from Mr. T. S. Austin, manager of the Austin Wanganella Company, Deniliquin, N. S. W., Australia. The Wanganella is certainly one of the most famous of all the strains of Merinos in that country and the Austins are among the top-flight breeders.

"I have always been very keen on sheep whose wool gives a very high yield without being dry or harsh," Mr. Austin wrote. "We all know the effect that extra weight has on a racehorse and my contention is that the same thing applies to sheep. Consequently, a ram cutting 25 pounds of greasy wool that yields 14 pounds clean scoured is a better proposition than a ram cutting 30 pounds greasy and yielding 14 pounds clean. Ram No. 2 has an extra 5 pounds of useless grease to carry around with him, and in a bad season when he has to walk

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a long way to get enough feed to keep him alive, this extra weight would be a very big handicap." ***

Some may contend that it is quite all right to have show sheep different from utility sheep. From an esthetic point of view it may be a controversial question. Beauty of form appeals to the highest instincts in man. Nevertheless form should go hand in hand with function in the breeding of livestock. A blue ribbon winner in a show ring should be the ideal animal for the practical farmer or the range operator to own, as well as an individual to head another flock of purebreds. I do not know what percentage of the income of western breeders of pure bred sheep comes from the sale of show and stud sheep. I have never asked any of them because they might think I was trying to get at how much money they make. Of course they all hope for a high percentage of studs from every lamb crop and they all want to top the sale and win all the prizes in the show ring. That is both right and natural. But I am under the impression that among the best flocks in this country the owners are lucky if they get more than two or three per cent of stud rams. That means that 97 or 98 per cent are going to be sold as range bucks. It looks as if the range buck business, then, might bring in such a large proportion of the total income that it would pay well to make it the first consideration, even though the best ram produced couldn't go into a present-day show ring and win ninth prize in a class of eight. It would be interesting to ask fellows like Doc Gardiner, the Paulys, the Kings, Wynn Hansen and others who breed for range trade, what percentage of their income is derived from show sheep.

Why don't we set up for each breed used here in the West a brand new set of standards of excellence, based entirely on what range operators want, get up a list of approved judges (I'm not a good enough judge to be a candidate) and instruct those judges to place the ribbons accordingly? If the committees on breed standards would allow a few range sheepmen to sit in with them, you could bet your cellophane pajamas that wool-blind sheep, greasy sheep, extremely short-legged sheep, and sheep of some other descriptions now popular in show rings would be out for a whole lot longer than the duration.

Work of J. W. S.

SIR CHARLES McCANN, Agent General and Trade Commissioner of South Australia, has recently been appointed Australian member of the International Wool Secretariat, the body set up by wool growers of



Sir Charles McCann, Australian member of the International Wool Secretariat.

Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to conduct wool promotion and research work. The Secretariat, which is financed by a tax levied on each bale of wool sold, spends around \$50,000 annually in the United States through Earl Newsom and Company, advertising firm of New York.

The Wool Grower along with other periodicals and newspapers over the country receives releases and photographs distributed by this agency. One of a recent group of pictures featuring the use of wool in outfitting the Merchant Marine is shown below. As a result of activities of the United Seamen's Service, Inc., women knitters are being organized in the port cities of this country and also in Port Arthur, Glasgow, Cardiff, Liverpool, Capetown and Trinidad to make replacement garments for seamen survivors of torpedoed and dive-bombed vessels. Each is to receive one sweater, one watch cap and two pairs of socks, or approximately two pounds of wool in knitted garments. Donations of dark blue and gray wool are being asked by the Seamen's Service for this undertaking.



Surviving seamen qualifying for new wool garments knitted by New York women. Left to right: Mrs. J. Cohen, volunteer knitter; Seaman John Rylke, Detroit; Mrs. M. Gordon, chairwoman, New York knitting committee; Seaman Arnold Swanson, Detroit; Mrs. J. Gasner, volunteer knitter; Seaman Jack Sheak, Long Island, and William Petro, Jr., Miami.

THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett

APPRAISING wool under the Commodity Credit Corporation wool purchase program is now progressing in all sections. So far as we know, the first remittance of money to a grower from sale of wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation, was made by the National Wool Marketing Corporation of 281 Summer Street, Boston.

The clip involved was a 55-bag, early shorn Montana, choice light-shrinking medium wool, running about 50 per cent quarter blood and three-eighths. This lot was appraised at a shrinkage of 50 per cent, and a clean value of \$1.08 per pound, which represents a premium of 5 cents per clean pound above average ceiling prices on this class of wool, because of superior length of staple and quality of fiber. This reflects a grease price of 54 cents per pound, sold Boston, or a net to the grower in Montana, of about 49½ cents. It is of interest to note that the clip was promptly sold to a mill manufacturing blankets at the appraisal value of 54 cents per pound, net cash basis.

Light-shrinking Arizona half-blood wool has been appraised at 54 cents per pound, and the three-eighths grade from the same line at 53 cents sold Boston. The last two lots of wool were exceptionally light. Values of medium wool, both fleece and territory, have generally been satisfactory, graded Iowa three-eighths and quarter blood fetching around 52 to 53 cents per grease pound, according to quality and condition, with similar grades from Ohio and Michigan and Missouri being appraised at approximately 2 cents per grease pound higher.

Kentucky three-eighths staple has commanded as much as 60 cents per pound. Practically every pound of medium wool, both fleece and territory, is being passed on to manufacturers at appraised values, as quickly as the wool is made available.

Very little territory medium wool, however, will come under the program, for the great majority of territory clips containing any substantial percentage of medium wool were con-

tracted on the sheep's back, and sold in graded lines to manufacturers. Dealers, for the most part, are now actively engaged in preparing their early purchases for delivery to manufacturers under contracts negotiated weeks ago. Merchants so engaged cannot be expected to become interested in the C.C.C. purchase program until they have fulfilled obligations assumed before the program was effective. It is understood, of course, that these wools purchased before April 25, are not affected by the order, and may be sold as desired.

Values being placed on territory original bag fine wools, however, are a very different story. The O.P.A. ceiling price on quality 64's and finer, 2 and ½ inches longer, is \$1.18 clean. It takes a very well-grown clip of 64's grade to average 2½ inches in length, to make that figure, and many fall in the next lower classification at \$1.16 clean. A few choice original bag fine clips have been turned in at a premium up to \$1.19 clean. We quote some fine wool values as appraised at Boston:

	Shrink	Yield	Clean Value	Price per Grease Pound—Boston
Colo.	64%	36 lb.	\$1.18 =	\$4.248
Wyo.	67%	33	1.17 =	.3861
Wyo.	64%	36	1.16 =	.4176
Utah	64%	36	1.19 =	.4284
Mont.	60%	40	1.18 =	.4720
Mont.	58%	42	1.18 =	.4897
Mont.	Med. Wool. 50%	50	1.08 =	.54
Iowa	Med. Wool. 49%	51	1.04 =	.5304
Mo.	Med. Wool. 47%	53	1.04 =	.5512
Kentucky	Med. Wool. 42%	58	1.04 =	.6032

We have attempted to give a fair cross section of values at which the C.C.C. is now purchasing the unsold portion of the domestic clip. In many cases the net return upon fine wool will be disappointing as compared to values realized before the effective date of the order. Numerous reappraisals have been requested, which in many

cases have resulted in higher grease prices, and in a few instances in lower values than the original appraisal. The best wool men in the trade are being used in the appraisal work, and the shrinkages placed should be as accurate as is possible to determine. It is quite certain that the buying wave could not have continued on fine wool. In fact, practically all buying of territory fine wool had ceased before April 25, the effective date of the order.

It is the fine wool that will be affected if and when the stock pile of foreign wool should be sold in this country. Perhaps a suspension of buying territory fine wool was due, in part at least, to the arrival of heavy, belated shipments of Australian fine wool that were purchased last fall through commercial channels. These wools are just now arriving at a cost of fully 5 cents per grease pound to the manufacturer less than the ceiling price at which fine wools are being purchased by the C.C.C.

The Research Department of the O.P.A. has for some weeks been making a study of cost of wool production, on data supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. This seems to furnish a clearcut case for a markup in ceiling values as prescribed in Section 3 of the Price Control Bill of October 2. In view of the President's order of recent date to hold the line against higher prices of all articles entering into living costs, it is questionable as to what the decision of O.P.A. will be.

As this is being written, an amendment to Conservation Order M73 has just been received, which permits the worsted system to now use approximately 70 per cent of the wool used in their base period, and the woolen system to use 50 per cent of that formerly used in a like period.

We understand that the application of the Australian wool growers for higher prices for their coming clip that will be shorn this fall, has been refused by the British Government. At the same time, agitation on the part of the foreign wool growers' as-

sociations for some sort of arrangement for a world-wide wool pool seems to be gaining momentum in Australia. We do not have sufficient accurate information on this topic to permit of intelligent discussion. We do not know the origin. The plan, however, would seem to be ambitious, indeed.

It is too early to make any final conclusions as to the wool purchase program. Let us reserve our judgment until further developed.

Work on Wool Testing

FOR several years work of the Department of Agriculture in connection with shrinkage of wool clips by samples has been reported in the Wool Grower. A general survey was printed in the December, 1943, issue.

This work is now administered under James M. Coon who is chief of the Wool Section of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration. This section has made considerable advance in perfecting its methods to obtain reliable shrinkage tests through the sampling method. This has come through having bags or lots of wool scoured in commercial plants after sampling. Results of these large lot scourings are considered to be correct. Through the improvements in methods of drawing and handling samples in the laboratory, they have checked quite closely with results from commercial scouring plants.

While the plan can be said to be in the experimental stage, it seems not improbable that before long the Wool Section will be able to take fair samples of a clip and furnish reliable shrinkage reports to the grower.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation has recently offered the Wool Section an opportunity to sample clips handled by them. This will make it possible to compare results with estimates of the appraisers of the Commodity Credit Corporation as well as the commercial scouring of the lots at the mills.

The Wool Section is cooperating with several agricultural colleges in the West, including the wool laboratory of Wyoming. In a recent interview, Professor Alexander Johnston of the University of Wyoming made the following statement regarding this year's sampling work:

Wool growers will benefit substantially if a new method of determining wool shrinkage proves efficient and accurate. The new method, now being tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, consists of core drilling sacked wool and is believed to be more accurate than the hand-sampling technique now in use.

This new method, if it proves efficient, will do away with the old inaccurate value estimation of the wool buyer. Wool growers will benefit because they will know the absolute weight of clean wool fiber they raise and market each year.

A cylindrical drill invented by Dr. Herbert Wollmer, consulting chemist for the U. S. Treasury Department, is used to take core samples from the wool bags. The core sampling method was tried first on imported baled wools by the Treasury Department and results were so gratifying that the department now samples every lot of imported wools. An increase of several millions of dollars in duty collected has resulted in the last two years through use of the new and more accurate method of sampling.

Wool clips at the time of purchase, and before scouring by the processor, contain a high percentage of grease, brush, sand and other foreign matter. Core sampling would be an absolutely impartial method because the operator does not see the wool being sampled.

Pacific Wool Growers Elect Officers

ALL officers of the Pacific Wool Growers, 22-year-old cooperative of the Northwest, were re-elected by the directors at a meeting on April 20 in Portland: R. L. Clark of Portland, president, and Dr. Edwin Bunnell of Willows, California, and R. A. Ward of Portland, vice presidents. Mr. Ward was continued as manager and C. E. Grelle of Portland as secretary-treasurer.

Directors, who were named at a meeting of the members of the cooperative on March 15, are: J. T. Alexander, Chehalis, Washington; Dr. Edwin Bunnell, Willows, California; R. L. Clark, Portland; Carlyle C. Eubank, Ogden, Utah; Bruce Hay, Spokane, Washington; Clarence Hunt, Maupin, Oregon; Holger Jurgensen, Wilbur, Washington; Gaylord Madison, Echo, Oregon; E. A. McCornack, Eugene, Oregon; D. E. Richards, Union, Oregon; L. A. Robertson, Garberville, California; G. A. Sandner, Scio, Oregon; C. P. Kiser, Harrisburg, Oregon; and Robert H. Warrens, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Pacific Wool Growers was one of

the first wool marketing agencies to be approved as a wool handler under the government wool purchase program. It has some 3000 members and operates warehouses in Portland, Oregon, and Boston, Massachusetts, and has recently opened a large new warehouse in San Francisco. Appraisals of wools, Manager Ward reports, were started at the Portland warehouse on June 1.

Wool Piece Goods from Britain

IN A CABLE from London the Fairchild News Service advises that wool circles are becoming increasingly apprehensive that no export allocations for wool piece goods for the United States will be issued for the June-September period.

The Board of Trade Export Licensing Department stated that it was unlikely that such permits would be issued, but added that a final decision had not been reached.

No official comment was available from the wool control, but it is understood that negotiations on behalf of the trade are still in progress.

Many interpret this as indicating a suspension of wool piece goods exports to the United States for the duration of the war. Others take an optimistic view of the situation and say that the absence of an official pronouncement leaves the way open for a resumption of such exports later.

National Wool Clip

Allocation of S. A. Shipping Space

RECENTLY no American permits have been granted for the importation of coarse wool (44's) from the Argentine. Recent advices to the wool trade from the War Production Board state that the quotas of cargo space allocated for the shipment of wool to the United States from Argentina and Uruguay have been utilized to a degree which makes it necessary to allocate the remaining space from each of these countries. It is proposed to divide such space from each country among those importers who have previously reported operations in these countries.

National Wool Clip

LAMB MARKETS

Chicago

RECEIPTS of sheep at Chicago in May totaled 208,781, the largest supply in that month since 1935 when 247,000 arrived. The largest May run in over 50 years was in 1911 when the total reached 375,000.

The relatively high prices were a strong inducement to liquidate freely but as a rule the lambs came in good condition. The movement was generous from Colorado and Nebraska where the winter feeding was about cleaned up. Shipments from farms in the Middle West comprised a liberal percentage of the month's receipts and most of these lambs were well finished, for owners realized that it was profitable to put on pounds when the price was around 16 cents.

During the month prices held up to a high level and averaged best for May since 1928. The fact that the price of the dressed product was stabilized at a ceiling limit caused the market to hold within a narrow range of prices during the month. At the best time prime Colorado lambs topped at \$16.40 but during the month the bulk of the good wooled class moved at \$16 to \$16.25, and some with more weight and less quality sold at \$15.50 to \$16. The average cost of the wooled lambs was close to \$16, the highest since 1928 and, excepting that year, the highest since 1920. The price of wool was also fixed at a comparatively high figure and a clip of seven to nine pounds was a factor in holding the market up to such a high level.

Late in the month a large percentage of the lambs came in shorn and the discount from the full wooled class was about \$1 per hundred on an average. The bulk of the farm fed lambs from the Middle West came clipped during the month. The price of the shorn lambs varied considerably, depending on the length of wool left on the pelt. In no other season has this condition been so obvious, for during this war the demand is calling for pelts with enough wool to

make satisfactory coats for soldiers that have to live in cold climates.

Because of this difference in the amount of wool on the pelt the price of shorn lambs developed a wider range than usual. Most lambs that came in minus the wool sold during the month at \$15 to \$15.50. At the best time top for shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts reached \$15.65 but at the other end of the price list a good many lambs of less wool and poorer finish sold at \$14.50 to \$15.

Now that the season is practically over for lambs fed in the mountain area, local traders are wondering where the supply will come from in June. No California spring lambs were received on the open market here this year because the demand was so strong on the western coast that practically all the California crop was slaughtered there. The farm supply in the Middle West is reported under the average and the movement from the western ranges is expected to be light, partly because the season is later than usual and partly because fewer ewes were bred than usual.

In June last year the supply here was 132,949, which was 34,000 less than the previous May. This year the deficit is expected to be still greater.

Reports from Kentucky and Tennessee are that the new crop of lambs is about normal but is late in getting

to maturity. These lambs have already started to eastern points and will continue to flow freely in that direction on account of the increased demand for meat for war purposes.

At a meat demonstration given here during May by the National Meat Board the new process of cutting meat for the Army was illustrated graphically and showed how waste was reduced to a minimum by removing the bone and preparing the cuts for the cook. All Army cooks now are instructed how to cut, cook and serve meat in the best possible manner. The most important thing for the sheep producer was the better preparation of lamb and mutton, which the demonstrator pointed out has increased the demand for this product for the Army and Navy 25 per cent. At experimental meals served to soldiers at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, and Ft. Warren, Wyoming, all the mutton products were licked up clear by many who had declared their prejudice against this meat previously.

The slaughter of lambs in May at 27 market points averaged 286,000 compared with 282,000 a year ago. The slaughter at all federally inspected markets for ten months ending April 30, totaled 18,588,000 compared with 15,590,000 for the corresponding ten months of last year. The slaughter at Chicago in May was 172,300.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1943	1942
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First 4 Months....	6,176,103	6,256,098
Week Ended:		
May 21	May 22	
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....		
	302,769	288,042
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Wooled)		
Good and Choice.....	\$15.87	\$14.98
Medium and Good.....	14.67	14.10
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	28.12	27.50
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	26.62	26.50
Commercial, all-weights	24.62	25.00

Demand for ewes and wethers was strong and reliable all during May but the supply was comparatively small. A limited number of western ewes with the fleece on sold at \$9 to \$9.50 but most of the supply consisted of shorn ewes at \$8 to \$8.50, with the lower grades at \$7 to \$9. Wethers were bought at \$8 to \$13, according to age and condition. During the month the older lambs moved into the yearling classification and sold largely at \$14 to \$15, with some of commoner type at \$13.75.

There were no spring lambs of any consequence received during the month except a limited number that came from the nearby farms. Buyers were not inclined to pay a fancy price for this kind of ovine stock this year because the price of the dressed carcass was pegged at the same price as other lamb. A few small lots of young lambs came in at \$16 to \$16.25, which was the same as the price paid for the older Colorado lambs.

There were very few feeder lambs sent out during the month, for not many lambs of that class arrived. A few shipments were made early in the month for shearing purposes at \$14 to \$14.50.

Frank E. Moore

Kansas City

TOTAL receipts of sheep and lambs at the Kansas City markets for the first five months of 1943 have pushed very close to a million head, the actual figure for the period from January 1 to May 31, inclusive, being 945,914. This is an increase of 159,031 head, or 20.2 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1942, and represents one of the largest totals on record at this market for the period. Each of the five months, except April, has shown an increase over the corresponding month last year. For the month of May just passed, the total receipts amounted to 183,859 head, an increase of 12,363, or 7.2 per cent, over May of 1942.

Not only are numbers increased, but prices, also, have maintained consistently higher levels. As compared with last May, spring lambs are now selling at \$1.50 to mostly \$1.75 higher prices. Old-crop fed woolen lambs, which during the last two weeks have been almost too limited in numbers to test

the market, are quotable \$1 to \$1.50 higher than a year ago. Shorn lambs are \$1.50 to \$2 higher, and shorn ewes have advanced \$2 to \$2.35 as compared with the corresponding month of 1942. The combination of increased marketings with sharply higher prices for the animals marketed certainly adds up to a very materially increased number of dollars in the pockets of producers and feeders.

There is an interesting commentary on the strength of the demand for lamb and mutton at the present time in the fact that killers have continued to pay these higher prices while at the same time they have complained of reduced cut-out values, insisting that quality and finish of both old-crop and spring lambs have been, on the average, somewhat less desirable than formerly. Reasons for this apparent reduction in yield have been the subject of considerable discussion, but most of the trade are inclined to hold the retarded season and the extremely wet weather of the past few weeks responsible. There is the possibility, also, that the difficulty of obtaining proteins and other factors necessary for a properly balanced ration may have had some effect.

Shorn lambs with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts have been rather plentiful in the supply during the month, and, because of the government's need of pelts to make warm jackets for aviators and others in the armed forces, they have been discounted only around \$1 a hundredweight under spring lamb prices. Ewes have not been particularly plentiful, and most of those now arriving are shorn. The bulk of the receipts during the month have been spring lambs—natives, and many shipments from Texas and Arizona. Supplies of old-crop fed woolen lambs have dwindled gradually during the month until the last week uncovered hardly enough to quote. Shearing lambs have also become very scarce and the few breeding ewes available met a rather indifferent demand.

A top price of \$15.85 for both spring lambs and fed offerings was maintained through most of the month, and was paid at the extreme close for the best springers offered. Good and choice springers are considered 10 to 25 cents lower for the month at \$15.25 to \$15.75 and the medium to good kinds are 25 to 50 cents off, at \$14 to \$15. The few old-crop lambs available

are quotable mostly steady, although there has been a narrowing of the spread between the best and the poorest offered. Top fed lambs are 10 to 25 cents lower, while the bottom end of the common lots are around 25 cents higher. At the close of the month good and choice fed lambs are quotable at \$15.40@15.75; medium and good grades at \$14.25@15.25; and common lots at \$11.50@14. Clipped lambs are stronger for the month. Good and choice grades are 10 to 25 cents higher, at \$14.20@14.75, and the medium to good kinds are 25 to 50 cents up, at \$13@14. Woolen ewes are not arriving in sufficient numbers to be quotable. Shorn ewes, with mostly No. 1 and No. 2 skins, are considered steady to 15 cents higher, closing quotations on good and choice kinds ranging from \$7 to \$7.85, and common to medium lots from \$5.50 to \$7.

Bob Riley

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of May were 110,070 compared with 114,935 in April and 103,013 in May a year ago. Of the month's total around 17,500 came from Kansas wheatfields, 32,000 from Colorado feed lots, 8,550 from Texas and New Mexico, and 5,500 from Nebraska. The supply of fed woolen lambs decreased sharply on late days of the month, most offerings being shorn classes.

The market held to a generally steady level for the entire month. The top ranged from \$15.50@15.90, with less desirable kinds down to \$15 or under. Shorn lambs sold largely at \$14.25@14.75, with a few better lots \$14.85@15. Springers were very scarce, odd lots of natives topping at \$15.25@16.

The market for other classes of sheep also held to a steady level throughout the month. Early in the month best fat woolen ewes sold \$8@9, with similar quality shorn kinds at \$7@8, the latter part of the month. Odd lots of woolen yearlings sold up to \$14.75, with shorn kinds \$13@13.75 in most cases.

H. H. Madden

Omaha

UNIFORMITY in both demand and prices for lambs at Omaha during May held closing prices fully steady to as much as 25 cents higher. Shorn old-crop lambs and shorn ewes shared the advance, and this in the face of the heaviest May receipts since 1931 and the fact that quality faded rapidly in the clean-up shipments of both wooled and shorn old-crop offerings. Nearly 210,000 head arrived during the month and the old-crop lambs made up the biggest part of the receipts by far.

Quality as a whole tapered down rapidly. Shortages of corn in some feeding areas plus packer complaints of excessive fills put the pressure on old-crop lambs the last week or so, but even with a late decline of 25 cents, clips managed to close the month a full quarter above a month ago. Supplies of spring lambs were none too plentiful but demand held up well for those that came. A good indication of the healthy tone to the market was the fact that for a period of two weeks in mid-month, prices clung to the same channels in a series of active markets.

Top of the month was \$16, paid for 95 to 108-pound Kansas springers. Other western and native spring lambs sold from \$15.25@15.75, latter price the most popular though a few packages made \$15.85. Fed wooled lambs bulked from \$15.50@15.85 and \$15.75 took a big end of them before the late break. At the close \$15.50@15.60 was the quotable top. No. 1 and No. 2 shorn lambs ranged from \$14.50@15.25 for the most part but \$15 stopped the best ones at the close and there were more sales at \$14.85 and down. Cull lambs sold anywhere from \$13@13.50 on down to \$11 and less.

The shearing lamb market was just as uncertain as the killer trade was firm. Shortage of labor for shearing, some curtailment in feeding and shearing, and scarcity of corn in some areas all served to create a hit-and-miss trade. On days when the right orders were available, prices were well maintained, but on other days it was a case of take it or leave it. After all was said and done, prices ended the period about where they started despite bearish influences. Best shearers went from \$14.50@15, the latter price for ewe lambs to be sheared then

used for breeding. Most popular price range was \$14.75@14.85, plainer quality kinds on down to \$14@14.25. Spring feeding lambs were scarce but the demand was more certain. Good quality California feeders brought \$15.25 and heavyweight westerns were worth up to \$14.75 at the close. Native feeders went up to \$13 or a little better and sorted bunches of shorn feeders sold mostly from \$11.50@12.50, a bunch here and there up to \$13 or \$13.25.

Shorn fat ewes advanced a full 25 cents with topy kinds quotable to \$8 at the close, paid freely for those with good skins. Sales of medium to just good kinds ranged from \$7.75 down to \$6.50 or less, cull and canner ewes from \$5 down to \$3 for shells. Shorn yearling wethers brought \$13.50@14.25, shorn yearling ewes \$12.50@13.25.

Max Oldham

Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for the month of May, 1943, will total around 152,000 head compared to 142,000 for the same month last year, an increase of 10,000. Sheep were received from Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas, Arizona, Texas, California, Utah and Idaho.

During the first week of May best woolled offerings reached \$15.85 flat and freight paid. Medium to good or merely good woolled loads were fairly numerous at \$15.25 to \$15.40, usually on a flat basis. Medium to good with Number 1 pelts topped at \$14.40 flat. Other medium to good clipped lambs with Numbers 1 and 2 pelts sold at \$14 to \$14.25 for local slaughter. Trucked-in woolled lambs were scarce, topping at \$15. Native spring lambs topped at \$15.75, with some at \$15.25 to \$15.50. Sizable lots of shorn Arizona ewes sold to killers at \$7.25 to \$7.65 flat. Shearing lambs averaging up to 91 pounds sold at \$14 to \$15 flat. New-crop Arizona feeders sold at \$14 flat and old-crop shorn feeders sold at \$13.35 flat.

During the second week of May, with runs dwindling, old-crop lambs worked 10 to 15 cents higher. Good and choice woolled lambs sold up to \$15.75 flat and freight paid. Medium to good woolled lambs were fairly numerous at \$15.25 to \$15.50. Good and choice clipped lambs reached

\$14.70 flat. Old-crop woolled truck-ins, grading medium to good, bulked at \$14.50 to \$15.25. Most clipped truck-in lambs sold at \$13.75 to \$14.25. Shorn ewes topped at \$7.65, with the bulk at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Three loads of common California ewes with Number 2 pelts sold at \$5.75 flat. The top on woolled ewes was \$8.50. One load of medium to good 69-pound woolled feeding lambs sold at \$13.75. On May 10 two loads of 89-pound Idaho spring lambs sold at \$15.75 flat and two loads of 92-pound Arizona springers brought \$15 flat. On May 11 a load and deck of 87-pound Idaho springers brought \$15.35 flat.

During the third week of May prices were higher due to small receipts. The bulk of the run was clipped lambs. A few loads of woolled lambs grading mostly good sold at \$15.65 flat. Medium to good kinds sold at \$14.60 to \$15.40 flat. Clipped lambs were well finished. Good to choice kinds sold freely at \$14.50 to \$14.90 flat. Best woolled trucked-in lambs reached \$15.25 and a short deck of medium to good Idaho springers sold at \$15.15 flat. Good and choice trucked-in spring lambs bulked at \$15.50 to \$15.75. Good and choice shorn ewes topped at \$7.75. Medium to good kinds sold largely at \$6.50 to \$7.

During the last week of May good and choice shorn lambs averaging 87 to 112 pounds sold at \$15 to \$15.10 flat. Nearly the entire clipped run graded good and choice, but the few woolled lambs offered lacked finish.

Ed Marsh

Idaho Lamb Sales

THE Minidoka Lamb Pool (Rupert, Idaho) sold 670 spring lambs on the Denver market on May 10 at \$15.75 flat. The lambs weighed 89.2 pounds. The next day 401 spring lambs from Twin Falls, Idaho, weighing 87.5 pounds, were sold at Denver at \$15.35 flat.

Several carloads of Idaho lambs were also received at the Ogden market during the latter part of May. Sales on May 22 included:

Two cars of farm lambs weighing 88.7 pounds, and one car of Minidoka farm lambs weighing 89.1 pounds at \$15.40, with 150 head out of the Minidoka lambs weighing 82.2 pounds at \$14.40; the Twin Falls County Pool of 617 lambs averaging 85.5 pounds at \$15.40; the Aberdeen pool of 266 lambs weighing 84.7 pounds, and 229 head of Jerome farm pooled lambs, weighing 85.2, at \$15.15.

On May 23 the Cassia County farm pooled lambs, 286 head weighing 86 pounds, brought \$15.40 and the same figure was paid on the 29th for another car of Idaho farm lambs weighing 85.6 pounds.

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PTZ with salt

a new, easy way to control worms

- Now — controlling worms during the pasture season is just as easy as salting your sheep.
- Here's how you do it. Mix 1 part PTZ Powder with 10 parts of salt (1 to 15 may give satisfactory control). Keep the mixture where the flock can get at it *at all times*.
- Your flock will get enough PTZ with their salt to keep worm eggs passed in the droppings from developing. It has been found that if pastures are not already

infested, this will keep them almost completely free of worms through the pasture season. The worms are destroyed *before* they have a chance to reinfest your flock.

- For individual treatment, use either PTZ Pellets or the new PTZ Powder as a drench. Either gives you an accurate, therapeutic dose. Get PTZ — Powder or Pellets — from your Dr. Hess Dealer. Use as directed on the package.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
ASHLAND, OHIO

W O O L

APPROVED HANDLERS OF WOOL
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

ANY SIZE LOT

Appraisal and Prompt Payment at Salt Lake

You Get Your Money Here . . . No Delays

Call or Write for Particulars

R. C. ELLIOTT
& COMPANY

40 NORTH 3RD WEST ST.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



*It's The Favorite
In Our Camp!*

- ★ Tastes Better
- ★ Keeps Fresh Longer

—Say Sheepmen

MORNING MILK



EMERY & CONANT COMPANY
Incorporated
WOOL MERCHANTS

267 Summer Street

Winner of Food Essay Contest

PHILLIP COHN, 17-year-old son of Harold Cohn, large sheep operator of Morrow County, Oregon, recently won a \$100 war bond for the best of 10,000 letters on winning the war with food which were submitted in a



Phill Cohn, 17-year-old Heppner, Oregon, youth whose account of feeding lambs to help in increasing meat and wool production won him the Oregon State Elk Award. Young Mr. Cohn is entering the Navy shortly.

contest conducted among high school students by the Oregon State Elks Association. In addition to the bond, young Cohn was given a trip to Portland where he read his letter over the radio. Mr. Cohn's letter, which the U.S.D.A. War Board selected as the contest-winner, follows:

Representative:
KENNETH HUTCHINS
Hotel Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Boston, Massachusetts

Heppner, Oregon
April 19, 1943

Dear Sir:

A nation at war faces an immediate crisis unless a feasible scheme of increased production is devised. With the farmer rests the problem of raising farm output to a level that will supply the demand of this nation and her dependent allies.

My home is in eastern Oregon, where the raising of wheat and livestock is predominant. Upwards of a quarter of a million feeder lambs are shipped from this district to points in Idaho, Washington, and the Mid-west.

Each year a small percentage of these feeder lambs are refused because of immature size and age. In the past these lambs have been left to stunt and waste. The lambs can, nevertheless, when they receive proper care, attain normal growth.

This year when the need arose to increase our meat supply, I purchased 800 "cutback" feeder lambs to put on pasture where, with proper care, they attained normal growth. I then put them in a shed where they were kept 140 days until completely fattened. Shortly after the lambs were put in the shed, they were sheared. The shearing served three purposes: to rid the sheep from the parasite tick which retards growth, to hasten gain and cheapen feeding cost, and to provide important wool skins requested by the government for the making of Army and Navy men's flying suits.

I started "finishing" the lambs on one-fourth pound of wheat and barley and one pound of chopped alfalfa hay. Within thirty days I was feeding one pound of barley, one and one-half pounds of wheat, and only one-half pound of chopped alfalfa hay. In many feed lots these grains are ground up, but since a lamb's digestive tract utilizes all feeds and passes off little waste, the additional cost of grinding is dispensed with. Wheat carried heavy emphasis, as it has been proved the superior grain for fattening lambs. I used linseed meal and dried molasses beet pulp for laxative and conditioning purposes. Every pen contained fresh water. I found that the common table salt fed with the hay was less conducive to stiffness than ordinary block or stock salt. The feed bunks were kept clean at all times, and waste feed was not allowed to accumulate. I used in this operation 600 sacks of grain from our farm and thus saved transportation cost and vital storage space, plus another 600 sacks of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat which the government asked be fed to produce meat.

In summing up my small addition to our war effort, I was able to furnish wool skins for over 50 flying suits, wool enough for 75 complete Army uniforms, and 70,000 pounds of choice lamb. I had the satisfaction of knowing that 35,000 pounds of this meat was used on government order and shipped directly to the Quartermaster's Corps in San Francisco for Army use.

Yours truly,

Phill Cohn,
Student, Heppner High School.



SHIP YOUR WOOL

—to this grower owned wool marketing cooperative with 22 years' experience.

U. S. Approved Wool Handler
You will receive full U.S. ceiling prices less only actual marketing costs.

75% advance available at 3%. Write for marketing agreement and ship to nearest warehouse.

Portland-San Francisco-Boston

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS
734 N. W. 14th Avenue Portland, Oregon

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

W. H.

CROUGH CO.

**246 Summer Street
Boston, Mass.**

WOOL-MOHAI

Consignments Solicited

Write us!

SHIP US YOUR WOOL

R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

Wool Merchants

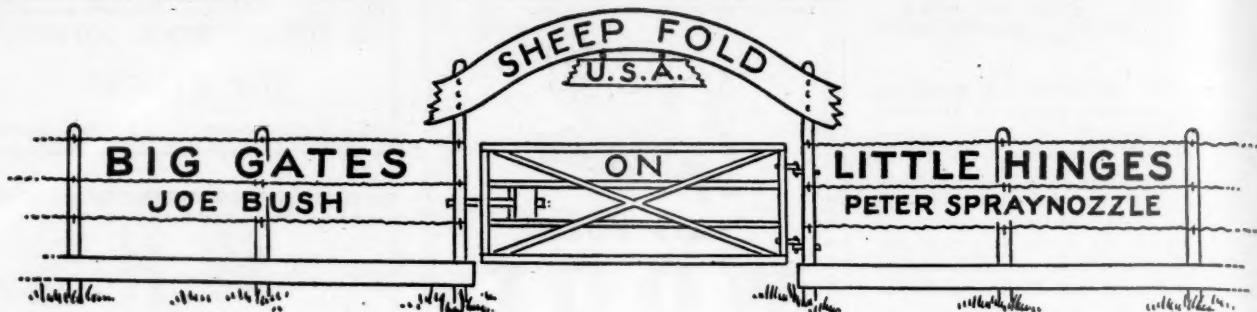
273 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

MUNRO, KINCAID, EDGEHILL, INCORPORATED

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Summer and Melcher Streets

Boston, Massachusetts



AS WE WRITE this column for the National Wool Grower for June we are part way up the mountain where Joe Bush and I run our flocks on the summer range. Up here we can look back on the trail, and looking back we wonder, are we leaving or moving into a wilderness? Up here nothing is "frozen"; nothing is "rationed," and as far as I can see, there is no "budget" on anything the natives want, while down in the civilization we have just left, nations are at war, goods of all kinds, all kinds of foods, clothing, even the movements of free Americans are "frozen."

We are told that somewhere a great war is being fought. Why? We are not told why, or what the results will be when the nations at war have bled each other white. Much of the manpower of many nations is being sacrificed, and there is a shortage of many things, yet not one acre in a million of the many acres of good ranch, range and farm lands is being, has been or will be disturbed.

The manpower of our country has been drafted—young men from the range and the ranch, the farm and the orchards, from the banks, the stores, from the mills and mines and factories, from industry and labor. Mothers of the race are advised to leave their homes to find places in the ranks of labor to help in "the war effort."

While writing the paragraph above I heard the yowl of a bobcat on the prowl for something to eat. Before I finish this column I expect to hear the yodel of a coyote or the scream of a mountain lion who has caught the smell of mutton. But once having satisfied the hunger call they will bed down and sleep the sleep of the just, wanting only enough for the hunger of the moment.

Mankind was not on the hunger prowl before the war. There was plenty of all things in the bread basket of the world. Mankind was well fed, housed, clothed and sheltered from the elements. As a nation, not all had a plenty, but all had enough. The cold storage houses of great packing plants that turn our cattle, hogs, sheep into beef, pork and mutton; mills that turn our grain into flour and cereal—all were filled with a good supply, looking for customers with an appetite and the purchase price.

Looks like, Joe Bush says, the whole thing started when the Lord of Creation "froze" a certain tree and the fruits thereof in the garden and someone started to harvest the crop on that tree and sell it on a "black market." Our forefathers found they were naked and were ashamed, so they made themselves clothing, and in the generations that have come and gone since then men have learned to build into their clothing, pockets. As I write here to-

night, it's chilly, even with a good sage brush fire it's chilly, and I am wearing a suit coat, vest and pants, with 14 pockets: two front pockets in the pants, two on the hips, a little watch pocket at the front belt line, two lower, two upper and an inside pocket on the vest, and a top and two side pockets and an inside pocket on the coat as well.

Then, man, having filled his pockets, built granaries and warehouses and filled them, and as the story is told in Luke (12: 16-21), he was called a fool, and that night his "soul was required of him," and then as now we are told "to consider the ravens, for they neither sew nor reap, which have neither storehouses or barns" yet they are fed, and in Luke (12:24) the Man of Galilee wants to know "how much better are ye than the fowls?"

And so, as Joe and I are camped up here on the mountain, we wonder are we leaving or coming into a wilderness? The coyote, the bobcat, the mountain lion, our sheep have no pockets in their pelts; they have no barns; they help themselves to what there is, eat their fill and slip back into their hideout to sleep until hunger drives them out. But they don't make war between themselves; they leave that pleasure to man, who has a history of thousands of years that should teach him "that he who lives by the sword shall die by the sword."

P.S.—Joe Bush says that up here in this sheep camp where we're bedding down tonight with our dogs and our sheep, we can lie down and sleep:

When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
We crave us no scepter—envy no king his crown
When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
We'd rather be here with our sheep on the range
Where the wind plays a tune in the trees
Than to be king over there where the shrapnel and shell
Tear their way through the leaves on the trees.
My little camp wagon is no palace I know
But to me, it's "my home on the range."
The bobcat may yowl and the coyote howl,
But the wind plays a tune in the trees.
When the whippoorwill whistles and the woodpecker
drums

I can spread me my "bed roll," take life as it comes
When the wind plays a tune in the trees.
And so on through the night with fingers so light,
As the leaves croon their soft lullaby,
I can drift into sleep without "counting sheep"
When the wind plays a tune in the trees.

Peter Spraynozzle
Sheepfold, U.S.A.

WHAT'S A STEER WORTH?

Some people say a steer is worth what it costs to produce, plus a profit—but every business man, whether he be a farmer or a merchant, knows that anything is worth only what somebody will pay for it and its cost is a minor factor.

Do the producers of steers, hogs and sheep get the full value of their animals when they sell them at the nation's market places? The answer to that question depends on these factors:

- (1) How much the consuming public is willing to pay for the products which are made from the meat animal.
- (2) What portion of the consumer's dollar goes back to the producer?

- (3) Is the work of converting live animals into meat and by-products performed efficiently?
- (4) How much profit does the packer get?

Approximately 75% of what packers receive for meat and by-products goes back to the producers of livestock.

The efficiency of the packing industry is generally recognized and few industries are able to maintain themselves on as small a portion of their total income as is the packing industry.

Packers' profits over a long period of years have averaged less than two cents per dollar of sales



and less than 6% on capital invested in plants, equipment, etc.

The smallness of packers' profits and the large portion of the total revenue which goes back to the producers are positive evidence that natural laws of competition and good business management are operating to make a steer net its producer all that the public says it is worth.

G. Eastwood
President

ARMOUR and COMPANY

STEWART SHEARING EQUIPMENT

available for 1943, meets all your requirements

VB1 SHEARING MACHINE

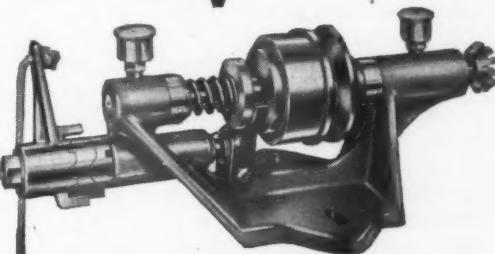


Has the new, improved V-Bracket described at right. Simple in design, compact and sturdy in construction, built for long years of service. Two types:—The VB1, for permanent mounting, as illustrated, can be operated from any $\frac{1}{4}$ h. p. electric motor. The VB2 has 3 section jointed shaft for operation from any gasoline engine $\frac{1}{2}$ h. p. or more. Can be used from rear of a pick-up truck, the trunk of an automobile, or on a trailer. Both types have the latest Stewart EBR handpiece, 2 combs, and 4 cutters. VB1, \$48.95. VB2, \$56.95.

NEW
For either V-belt
or Flat belt

V-BRACKET

Has the new Cork-lined Cone Clutch

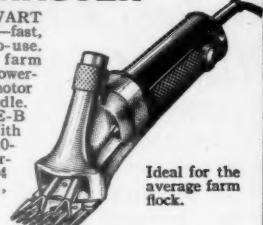


Has the new-type pulley for either V-belt or Flat belt. One rope pulls it in or out of gear. Positive gear-shift every time—no drag or lag at the start. Stops easily. No "back-up" that may disconnect the handpiece. Mount the V-Bracket in any position with the base either above or below the pulley or at any angle. Shifter-lever adjustable so rope works correctly under any position. Can be used as a single unit or built into any size multiple installations you may desire. Adaptable to all types of hook-ups, electric motor, line shaft, or gasoline engine drive. G75BE, \$15.00.

Made and Guaranteed by

SHEARMASTER

The famous STEWART SHEARMASTER—fast, powerful, easy-to-use. For the smaller farm flock. New, extra-powerful, ball-bearing motor right in the handle. New, improved E-B Tension Control. With the Universal, 110-120 V. motor, 2shearing combs and 4 cutters. No. 31, \$27.45.



E-B SHEARING HANDPIECE



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 5600 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois

Western Office: 46-50 W. 4th South Street, Salt Lake City
OVER HALF A CENTURY MAKING QUALITY PRODUCTS

THE AUXILIARY

Report of Activities in Oregon

Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary

THE Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary was organized in 1931 and has been very active since. Although this past year there has been a decline in membership due to so many moving away to defense work, we are trying hard to hold old members and to add new ones. Six new names have been added to the state list since the convention in January.

Newly elected officers are: President, Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Baker; vice president, Mrs. Fred Trenkle, Ontario; second vice president, Mrs. Paul Stewart, Foley Farm; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Louis Osborn, Baker; chairman, executive committee, Mrs. Herman Oliver, John Day; chairman, ways and means committee, Mrs. Ira Staggs, Keating; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Baird, Baker.

Our purpose is to further the use of lamb and wool, but we appreciate the fact the government needs our cooperation, and are happy we are so organized that we can give this service.

Auxiliary Activities as Usual—Or Unusual

DAUNTLESS! The word that so aptly described the early Oregon pioneers could apply just as correctly to the ingenious women of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary today. To an organization dedicated to furthering the use of wool and lamb, meat rationing and textile curtailment would seem the death-knell. Not so, however. Reports coming in from this active state auxiliary reflect the effect the war is having on the chapter programs. They have only been changed to meet wartime conditions and not abandoned.

Grant County, which covers a large territory in a sparsely settled country, finds it is no longer possible to travel long distances to meetings; therefore,



Mrs. Guy Nations

Mrs. Guy Nations, the past President of the Texas Auxiliary, is the second vice president of the National Auxiliary.

Mr. and Mrs. Nations live on their ranch in Nolan County, Texas, and have one child, James Robert Nations, who was attending College when he volunteered for service and is now somewhere in the South Pacific.

Mrs. Nations is active in Auxiliary work and especially interested in sponsoring help for our enlisted men. At a recent meeting of the Executive Board she made a motion, which was adopted, for every member possible to donate one pint of blood for our boys who are in service.

each community is carrying out its own project. This group has always given special emphasis to 4-H Club work and this year has organized three garden clubs with thirty-seven members and a large class in home economics. On May 15 at John Day, they held a demonstration class in the cooking of lamb with five or six teams. Two members made one team. Awards for this work are scholarships to a summer school at Corvallis. Two similar prizes are given to the garden club winners.

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

The Heppner Chapter has a regular war activities committee, with Mrs. B. C. Pinckney as chairman. Mrs. Pinckney is very active and interested in this work, hence this chapter is constantly employed in some phase of war work. A program is being planned in which each of the churches will cooperate with the Auxiliary, so the entertaining does not fall on the shoulders of one organization. Camp Heppner, recently established at Heppner, has been made much brighter by the recreation room decorated and furnished by the Auxiliary. Curtains for this room were made by the Auxiliary and one member gave a 9x12 rug and one loaned her piano. Many others made gifts of end tables, lamps, games, etc. Nearly a hundred books were also donated by the members as well as magazine subscriptions.

In March, five dollars' worth of pocket edition books were purchased for the soldiers and sent to army libraries. Two afghans were also completed and sent to the Walla Walla hospital to be used wherever the need was greatest. At the April meeting another afghan was completed and sent off.

Letters written to old members of the organization who had dropped out or had failed to pay their dues brought results when explanation was made of the war work done at the Blue Mountain Camp at Boardman and for the hospital fund. Quite a few of the old members became active once again.

The Baker County Auxiliary has been studying the care of electrical equipment and at one meeting was benefited by a demonstration of fire-proofing an ironing board cover. Mrs. Osborn represented the chapter on a tour of inspection through the new government hospital which is under construction. She reported there is an especial need for civilian cooperation in giving cheer and comfort to the boys. Not content with doing war work at just the monthly meetings, the Baker Chapter holds sewing bees at different homes between meetings in order to accomplish more. It

planned to hold the annual barbecue again this summer at one of the farm homes. The men's organization is cooperating and will see that the lambs are donated and prepared by experienced hands. Each family will bring covered dishes of vegetables and salads. The usual large attendance is looked for.

The Umatilla Chapter is also engaged in war work, showing much interest in Red Cross sewing and raising victory gardens. Special programs, however, are not being neglected as two have been scheduled on nutrition and its relation to the point program. One very interesting meeting on the care of woolens has also been held.

By combining cars and pooling rides, the Malheur Auxiliary has licked the transportation problem and so far has held its meetings each month with a very good attendance.

A very effective and amusing way to raise funds to carry on Red Cross work has been devised by the Malheur Chapter. A "nickel raffle" is held each time, the last one to bid getting the package. Knitting, making afghans, and other sewing are the main activities. Another clever trick successfully tried was the silk stocking drive in which a chance on a lamb roast was given for each pair of stockings turned in. Over three hundred fifty pairs were collected in this way. Besides this, one member has turned in over forty pounds of mutton tallow since January. In 4-H Club work, it was voted at the last meeting to give a scholarship to the most outstanding member.

Harney County has been meeting the challenge of war by some of its members taking their places as helpers during lambing. With the shortage of manpower, no doubt, many of the women in other groups are doing the same. All club work has not been abandoned, however, and one project this summer is to give prizes to children who raise bummer lambs.

In Memoriam

MEMBERS of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary regret the passing in March of this year of an esteemed member, Mrs. Frank Oliver, of John Day.

As the wife of one of the largest sheep owners in Grant County for many years, she had a very deep

interest in auxiliary affairs. She will be greatly missed by her many acquaintances and by friends in the community where she was so active.

Mrs. Oliver was born in Burns, Oregon, fifty-four years ago. Upon her marriage to Frank Oliver on May 5, 1909, she moved to John Day where she lived until her death.

Besides her husband, she leaves two children, Mrs. Clara Maple and Joe Oliver, of John Day.

4-H Awards for 1943

THE following letter is self-explanatory, and gives a clear picture of what Oregon is doing for 4-H Club work. The expense of this project amounts to about three hundred dollars and is maintained with funds from the state auxiliary.

To Oregon Extension Agents In Charge of 4-H Club Work:

I am sending you the following information on the awards to be made by the Women's Auxiliary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association for the year 1943:

Special Awards—Fat Lambs

\$5.00 to the winning 4-H Club member of each county which holds a fat lamb show or county 4-H Club fair on the following basis:

The Member:

1. Must be a first or second year exhibitor.
2. Must be interested in sheep and wool.
3. Cannot be a high place winner at the show but must demonstrate good interest and must have done a good job of fitting and showing.
4. Clubmanship must be good—attendance and participation in the club's activities.
5. Must submit an acceptable record book.
6. If possible, the award is to be presented to the winner at the show.

7. The premium money is to be invested for the purpose of improving the winner's sheep project. The county extension agent must approve the investment.

8. The winner must agree to submit to the Auxiliary before December 1 a report of the year's work, together with story and, if possible, picture of the member and sheep.

9. Five prizes of \$1 each will be awarded by the Auxiliary for the best five stories and pictures in the state.

10. The county extension agent must notify the Auxiliary President if the county accepts this special contest.

Special Award State Fair—Clothing IV and V

(a) For the best dress exhibited in either Clothing IV or V containing the greatest percentage of wool:

1st	2nd
\$10.00	\$5.00

(b) For the best suit or ensemble exhibited in either Clothing IV or V containing the greatest percentage of wool:

1st	2nd
\$10.00	\$5.00

Special Awards—County—Dollar Dinner Contest

For the best dollar dinner served in which the meat used is lamb. The regular rules for the dollar dinner as follows will be used at county contests with the awards going to (1) the best lamb dinner; (2) the second best lamb dinner.

1. Any club member regularly enrolled in a cookery III club project is eligible to compete in this contest.

2. Each contestant is to prepare and serve a simple dinner for four people, the cost of which shall be one dollar (\$1) more or less.

3. A record of costs at current market prices must be turned in to the judges when contestant begins to work, along with menu. Garden produce and home canned goods are to be considered at market price.

4. Contestants will supply all food materials, table linen, flowers, and any special equipment desired.

5. Equipment such as cooking utensils, dishes, silver, glassware should be furnished by the girl unless it is owned by the county.

6. Range, table, water will be furnished by the county if the contest is to be held at a county fair.

7. It is permissible this year to have the dinner prepared and served in the home of the contestant or her neighbor, in which event the contest would have to be scheduled so the same judge could judge all the dinners.

8. Each contestant will be allowed three hours from the time of entering booth to leaving.

9. Contestant will work alone, receiving no assistance during time of contest.

10. Each contestant may invite two of her own guests or serve three of her own family and the judge.

11. Ration points will be a determining factor in this contest and should act as a real challenge.

Basis of Awards

Menu	30
Balance	15
Suitability of combinations of flavor, color texture, etc.	15
Preparation	40
Palatability	20
Skill	15
Speed	5
Service	15
Appearance of table	5
Skill in service	5
Dish washing	5
Cost	15

Possible score.....100
County premiums—First, \$5.00—Second, \$3.00.

Hoping that you will be able to avail yourselves of these special awards, I am

Very truly yours,

Mrs. A. S. Boyd,
President, Women's Auxiliary
Oregon Wool Growers Association,
Baker, Oregon.

Eastern Movement of California Lambs

WARTIME demand has absorbed the California crop this year at home. To June 1, a total of 1,206 single decks, or 171,480 head of California lambs had passed through Ogden and Salt Lake, Utah, on their way to eastern markets. Last year to the same date, 2,536 single decks or a total of 356,535 head had moved to eastern markets.

The California spring lamb crop has been a disappointment this year, the California Wool Grower of May 11 states:

Something is wrong with the California spring lamb crop this year. What it is nobody seems to know. Of course, the Mojave desert has shown excellent weights in some instances; also some sections of the San Joaquin Valley and the Salinas Valley. In the Sacramento Valley, however, evidently it was too cold, too long; too dry early; then the rain came too late. At any rate bands along the west side of the Sacramento which weighed 90 pounds two years ago show only 73-74 pounds this season.



Tradition in Western Hospitality

A Hotel famed for fine food, luxurious rooms and friendly lobby. Visit us.

THE HOTEL UTAH

Guy Toombes, Managing Director

CORRIE DALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.

1635 East 13th Ave. Denver, Colo.

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture	4.50
Hults & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	5.00
Gilfillan's Sheep	2.50
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad	2.50

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National Wool Growers Assn.
509 McCormick Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah

Grower Contributors to The Wool Fund in May

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